

AUGUST 27, 1881

THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 613.—Vol. XXIV.

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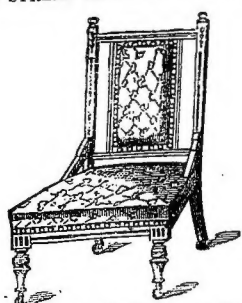
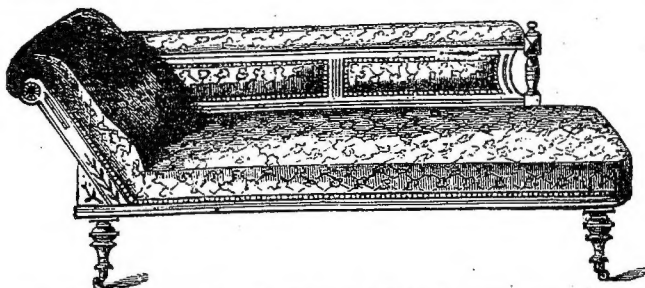
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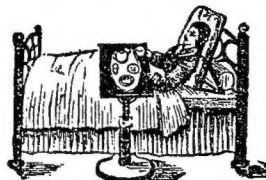
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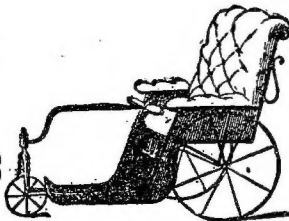


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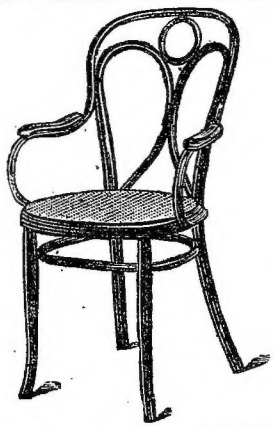
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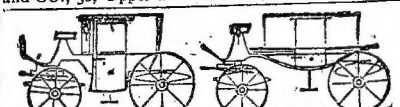
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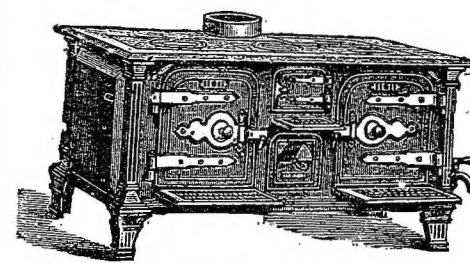
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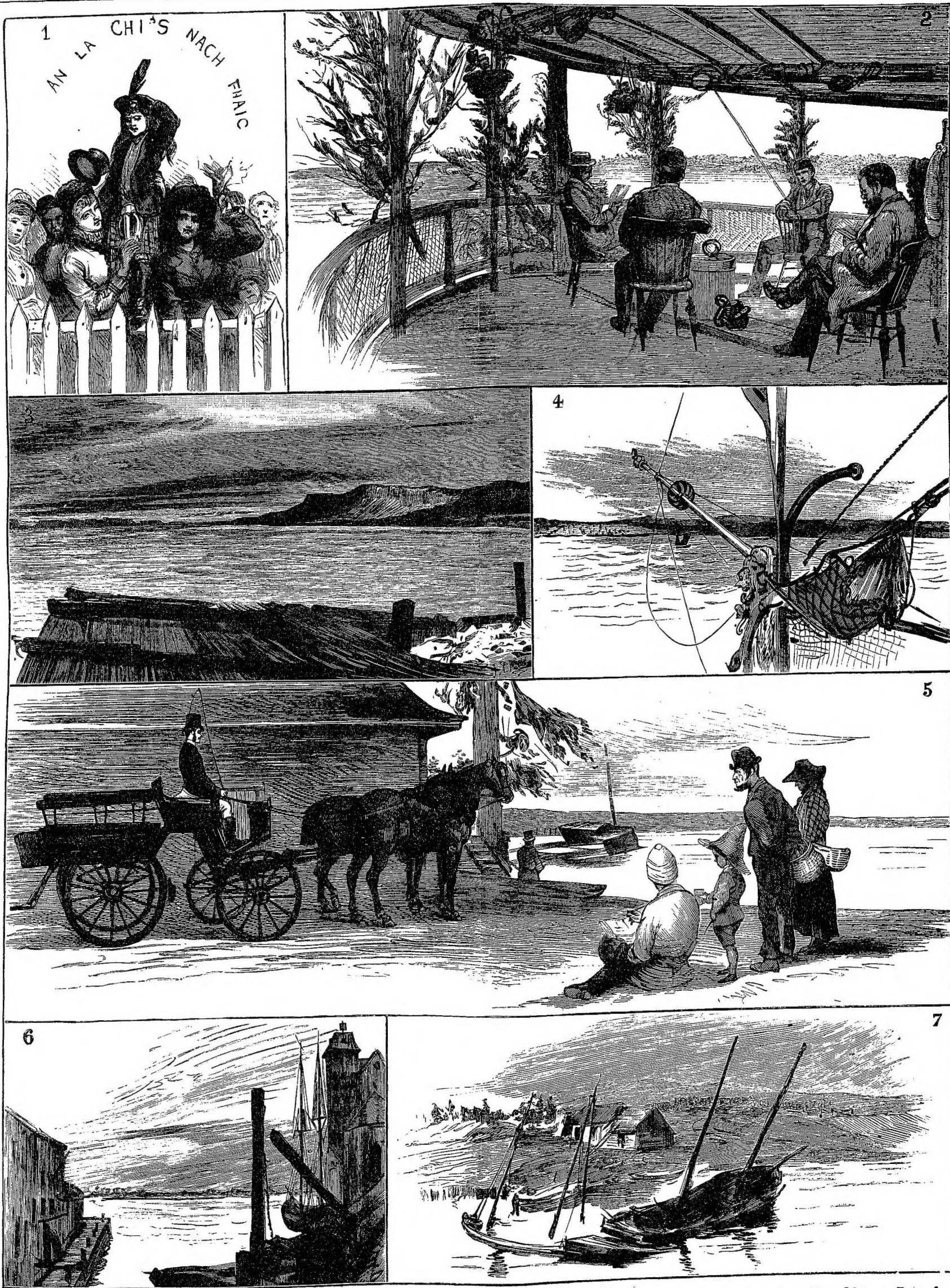
THE GRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 613.—VOL. XXIV.
Regd. at General Post Office as a Newspaper

SATURDAY, AUGUST. 27, 1881

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1. Toronto: Good-Bye to the Governor-General.—2. In the Stern of the *Frances Smith*; Passing through Wilson's Channel.—3. Thunder Cape, from Silver Islet.—4. Bows of the *Frances Smith*, Prince Arthur's Landing in the Distance.—5. Quebec: The Governor-General out Sketching.—6. Westward Ho! Sunset at Collingwood.—7. Killarney, Georgian Bay.

TO THE GREAT NORTH-WEST WITH THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, III.
SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. SYDNEY P. HALL.

Topics of the Week

THE SESSION.—When the Parliamentary Session opened it was anticipated that it would be highly Irish. A Coercion Act had to be obtained in order to carry on the ordinary administration of the country. A Land Act had to be constructed and passed, so that the agrarian discontent might be allayed, and the people allowed a proprietary interest in the soil. Habits of local self-government were to be encouraged by a measure for the establishment of County Boards, founded upon representative principles. Of these, the Coercion and the Land Acts are the sole results of the Session's work. Nor, everything considered, can it be regarded as a small legislative achievement. The English interests that were arrayed against the principle of the Land Bill were not weak, and the Irish obstruction, for obstruction's sake, which had to be overcome, was the most stubborn that had, as yet, shown itself, while the art of keeping the Liberal majority mechanical was made greatly more difficult by the hopes of the Radicals and the timidities of the Whigs. Literally every clause of the Bill was fought for, and, even if nothing else has been obtained, the Land Act must be considered worth the work expended on it. From another point of view, however, the Session has been barren. There are English constituencies who believe that St. Stephen's does not exist entirely for the sake of Ireland, and they will ask where is the promised Act for the Abolition of Corporal Punishment in the Army and Navy, and what has come of the further reform of the Law of Bankruptcy. There seems to be an idea, too, in Scotland that its affairs are worthy of a little consideration, for it is asking what has befallen the revision of the constitution of Endowed Schools and Hospitals. If the Session has not been prolific in legislation, it has at least been profuse in dramatic incident. The ejection of the Obstructives *en masse* and the hustling of the iconoclastic Member who wished to take the Oath are scenes likely to become historical.

THE TRIUMPH OF MODERATION.—The result of the French elections must delight the heart of every well-wisher to the Third Republic. There could have been no surer sign of the stability of the present régime, and its popularity with the great mass of Frenchmen, than the absolute triumph of the Moderate party last Sunday. Never has France voted with such complete freedom, for no pressure whatever appears to have been exercised by headquarters, and never in her history have the Extremists—no matter of what hue—been so universally at a discount. That M. Gambetta foresaw this result may have been the reason of his recent unwonted moderation, for while he felt in honour bound to stand for his old constituency, his utterances, as the events of last week plainly showed, have been far too opportunist and lamb-like for the iconoclastic denizens of Belleville. In sporting parlance, M. Gambetta has hedged, and will now doubtless be able to reap the fruits of his caution. In one of his speeches he complained that the number of parties in the Chamber prevented the organisation of any stable majority, and consequently the formation of a permanent Cabinet. Of this M. Gambetta will no longer have to complain. In the last Chamber a coalition between the Reactionaries and the Irreconcilables frequently defeated the plans of the Ministry. Now, however, the numbers of Bonapartists and Monarchists have been so minimised, while those of the Extreme Left have received so small an addition, that such a combination will be of no importance whatever, when weighed against the overwhelming force of the Moderate majority. The chief question that presents itself is whether, now that such a majority has been formed, M. Gambetta will take office, or whether he will continue his Punch-and-Judy policy, and set up puppet Ministries, only to knock them down again whenever they display any sign of independence or opposition to his will. The past has shown the danger of these tactics, which can only result in keeping the country in a continual and needless ferment of anxiety and uncertainty, while they can in no way enhance their promoter's reputation. On the other hand, M. Gambetta's position is now exceedingly strong. He is undoubtedly the most popular man in France, and, with the help of the overwhelming majority which has been returned, need feel little misgiving with regard to the security of his tenure. Turning once more to the elections, there is one significant feature that can hardly be passed over without comment—the utter collapse of the Bonapartists, hitherto the only working section of the Reactionary party. Since the death of the Prince Imperial Bonapartism has been gradually collapsing, and now, with the withdrawal of M. Rouher, its Vice-Emperor, the slender chances which remained to the survivors of that wonderful dynasty which for sixty years constantly convulsed all Europe have been finally extinguished. Bonapartism is dead, Orleanism is dead, the party of Henry V. is moribund. Henceforward the Republic will have no enemies but—its own adherents.

THE PROSPECT OF IRISH AGITATION.—Will Ireland be at rest during the first period of administering the new Land Act? If the answer to the question depended upon the same social conditions as hold good for England and Scotland, it might be hoped that "the message of peace" would have the effect of, at least temporarily, allaying agitation. The aggrieved farming class has got a chance of realising its desire for free sale, fixity of tenure, and fair

rent. It might be expected to wait to see how its relationship to the land-owning class will be immediately affected. Nor can it be said, as yet, that it will not have sufficient patience to try the working of the Land Court. There will be no stimulus to impatience from the state of the harvest, for all over the disturbed districts there has been an abundant return. The immediate grievance of hunger will not, therefore, help any agitation that may arise. During the recess the success of the agitation would seem to depend upon the popularity of "the village ruffians," captured by Mr. Forster. Already their imprisonment is being made the ground for incitement to local rebellions, and the injustice of their confinement will probably be insisted on more and more. There is just a chance that "the village ruffians" will not touch the hearts of the shrewd Irish tenantry so deeply as the old and unheroic summons to observe "Griffith's Valuation." But in any case the coming months must prove, with a train of exciting incidents, whether the Government or the Land League is the stronger power in Ireland.

AYOUB AND ABDURRAHMAN.—A month has now elapsed since Ayoub Khan defeated the Ameer's troops at Karez-i-Attan, but beyond occupying Candahar he has done nothing whatever to consolidate his victory. Indeed, he has sent large quantities of treasure and numerous guns to Herat, as though to ensure himself some of the fruits of his campaign should it ultimately turn out unsuccessful. On the other hand, if reports from Cabul are to be believed, the Ameer is becoming more energetic, has imprisoned the leaders of the opposing faction, and, instead of preparing to retire to the shelter of the Hindu Kush, has collected a large force with which he intends to make an advance. How far these reports are true it is impossible to say, but the facts remain that Ayoub makes no advance from Candahar, and that the Ameer's troops still garrison Kelat-i-Ghilzai. What reasons have deterred Ayoub from making the advance are not stated, but his inaction is fast undoing the prestige with which his recent victory endowed him, his troops are deserting, the Duranis are holding aloof, and in many quarters Abdurrahman's star is again believed to be in the ascendant. Thus the utter instability of the Afghan character is once more brought into prominence, and the necessity—if tranquillity is to be ensured in that region—for some powerful and strong-minded ruler is made yet more manifest. That neither Ayoub nor Abdurrahman is the man wanted is evident, and, according to present prospects, unless the optimistic idea of Abdurrahman and Ayoub peacefully partitioning the country be fulfilled, there seems every likelihood of a continuance of that agitation and civic strife which has so long been the chief characteristic of Afghan history, and which, while doing no good to the country itself, seriously endangers the peace of our own borders. Already the unruly Afridis have shown active signs of disturbance, while the Government as a "general precautionary measure" is keeping a brigade of all arms in the Punjab ready for service at a moment's notice. Taking all things into consideration the abandonment of Candahar does not appear to have been an unmixed blessing, either to the Afghans or to ourselves.

LORD HARTINGTON'S STATEMENT.—Lord Hartington's Indian financial statement laboured under an old grievance. It was not made until a period in the Session too late for abundant criticism, and when it was made, it was, as he remarked, "dry" and "Conservative." His observations upon bi-metallism and the cotton duties had already been anticipated, and as he did not impugn the administration of his predecessors either in regard to Sir John Strachey's blunder, or the war expenditure in Afghanistan, there was no inducement for strong party discussion. For the financial year he estimated the revenue of India at 70,981,000*l.*, the expenditure at 70,126,000*l.*, with a surplus of 855,000*l.* That allowed for an increase in the land revenue of 687,000*l.* and 797,000*l.* in provincial balances. Increased charges amounted in the Customs to 163,000*l.*, 116,000*l.* for telegraphs, 132,000*l.* for law and justice, 200,000*l.* for marine, 510,000*l.* for exchange, 103*l.* for miscellaneous allowances and expenses, and 401,000*l.* for ordinary public works. A fourth of the total revenue for India was shown to be derived from Bengal, and its expenditure, judged by the policy of decentralisation, was a subject for congratulation. The local expenditure of Bengal has been 2,764,000*l.* for collecting land revenue; 484,000*l.* for police; 1,048,000*l.* for education; the administration of minor departments, 1,832,000*l.*; public works, 4,718,000*l.*

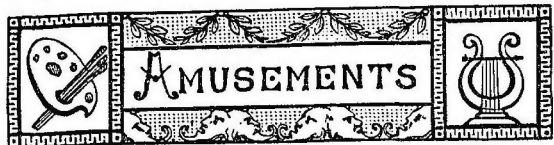
FASHION AND FABRICS.—An amusing and interesting discussion has been carried on in the columns of a contemporary. The Countess of Bective has appealed to her fellow-countrywomen to encourage the failing English woollen manufacturing industries by purchasing fabrics made at home, in place of those imported from France and Germany. Such a proposition has brought a flood of letters—from "An Alarmed Parent" who has to "pay the piper" for "seven daughters," protesting against any enhanced expenditure; from a "Thoughtful Daughter" who exclaims against being made "dowdy," and thus injuring her matrimonial prospects, even for patriotic reasons; from matter of fact "Outsiders," who take the manufacturers to task, and ask why they do not remodel their machinery and beat the foreigners on their own ground, instead of appealing to the pity of the public; and last, but not least in importance, from the manufacturers themselves, who give technical explanations of the difficulties they would experience in attempting to follow

such a course. One of the last-named certainly makes out a very fair case by pleading that the reasons that foreign manufacturers are superseding their British brethren are simply that the former can command the skilled labour of operatives trained in technical schools at a low price, and that they are not hampered by any Ten Hours' Labour Bill. Another points out that they can introduce their goods into England duty free, while English manufacturers exporting abroad are saddled with heavy customs dues. This is doubtless all very true, but the fact remains that, notwithstanding all Lady Bective's arguments, people will feel that patriotism, like charity, begins at home. Example certainly carries great weight, and no doubt the titled ladies who are announced as patronesses of the movement will find a certain number of followers—that is provided they do not, like Lady Babbleton in "Pelham," confine their patriotic sentiments to words, and while declaring that English people should encourage English industries, shudder with horror if they themselves are charged with wearing anything produced this side of the Channel. The great mass of people, however, will simply look at the matter in a purely practical light, and will go to the cheapest market for their wares, particularly if, as appears in this case, they are more attractive into the bargain. In the controversy which has so fiercely raged on the question of shops *versus* stores the shopkeepers found very little sentimental sympathy from the public, and consequently set themselves to reduce their prices, and to compete with their adversaries. The woollen manufacturers can hardly expect better treatment. Let them produce as cheap and as suitable fabrics as those with which the foreigners are now beguiling "Thoughtful Daughters," and they need have little fear of extraneous competition.

RETURNS OF DROWNING.—Mr. Jacob Bright has asked for a return of all the deaths from drowning which have occurred in the United Kingdom during the previous year. As a supplement to the labours of Mr. Plimsoll such a return ought to be of great service. There is little doubt that a large proportion of the deaths are due to causes which might be prevented. Living in islands, the inhabitants of the three kingdoms are liable to the same accidents which occur at sea. They are apt to tumble overboard, and it is not certain that on such occasions they are always helped out as they might be. There is, of course, a percentage of persons who drown themselves, and a return in their case can only show the numbers who have got tired of living. But there is also a percentage who, having an insular prejudice in favour of cleanliness, bathe from the sea-beaches, swim in the rivers, lakes, and ponds. No doubt many of them are drowned when some local official watchfulness might have saved them, and it will be good to find out, if possible, by means of a return, how many they are. The arrival of Arctic winters, too, has greatly increased the ice-amusements of the people, which, being prolonged through thaws, produce "the drowning season" so regularly expected after boating has ceased for the year. The return consequently will be of much interest to an overcrowded country fatally environed with water.

THE PEOPLE AND THE PARKS.—The announcement that a greater number of seats are to be placed in Hyde Park will be very welcome to that large class of people who use the park for recreation and exercise, but who cannot afford the penny or twopence which the hirers of chairs demand for the accommodation afforded. But is it too much to ask of the authorities that the police and park keepers may be instructed to exercise some supervision over these seats, so that they may really benefit that portion of the community for whom they are intended? At present, in many places, the Park seats serve as couches for filthy tramps of both sexes, who take their noon-day siesta at their ease, and in proximity to whom no decently-attired person would venture to sit. Frequently a bench is occupied for a whole morning by some idle vagabond reposing himself after his nightly prowling, while dozens of tired nursemaids and children are seeking in vain for a resting-place. Moreover the evil does not cease with the departure of its unsavoury occupant. For instance, a week or so since, in St. James's Park a lady, after a long quest, at last found an unoccupied seat, but was warned off by a neighbouring gardener with the words, "Ah, ma'am, you wouldn't sit there if you was to see the people I see, and the warmint they leave behind them." The parks are certainly intended for all classes of society, and no one would wish to exclude the poorest of the poor from its gates, but at the same time it is distinctly the duty of the authorities to protect the respectable portion of the public from such annoyances as those to which we have alluded. In no other country would the unmistakable vagrant be allowed so much licence, to the inconvenience and detriment of the community in general. While on the subject of the parks, might a plea be urged for the addition of a few more rain-shelters? Those that exist are most useful, only they are few and far between, and in this most changeable of climates, where a shower may be expected at any moment, such erections are invaluable, especially in the case of young children, in whom the seeds of many a disease are laid by the wettings to which they are now exposed. One other suggestion. Could not the Continental system of day tickets for chairs be instituted? At present the fee only covers the chair occupied, but if it entitled the sitter to occupy any seat in the park that day, there would be an increase of convenience to the public and, there is little doubt, to the revenues of the chair-letters.

NOTICE.—THE GRAPHIC this week consists of TWO WHOLE SHEETS, one of which is devoted to ILLUSTRATIONS relating to YORK, with DESCRIPTIVE LETTER-PRESS.



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TO THE GREAT NORTH-WEST, III.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE left Quebec for his tour in the Great North-West on July 18. His first halting-place was Toronto, where he stayed two days, being enthusiastically fêted by the loyal inhabitants of the Queen City, and being seen off at the station by a dense crowd who, with ringing cheers, heartily wished him *bon voyage*. In our sketch a young Gael is shouting his adieus to Lord Lorne, the translation of his utterance being, "This is the day we see you and shall not see you." From Toronto, on July 21, the Governor-General and his party went on to Collingwood, a thriving town on the shores of Georgian Bay, which leads into Lake Huron. Halts were made to receive addresses at the correspondents who are accompanying the party at the beauty and fertility of the country passed by the way, and at the prosperous condition of the settlers and their homes. The district is chiefly peopled by English, Irish, and Scotch, but the children of Gael predominate, and consequently right warm was the greeting extended on every side to a Governor-General who is M'Callum Beg. Indeed, *The Times* correspondent tells us that at Oro, north of Lake Simcoe, Gaelic is the current tongue, and English only exists on sufferance. Collingwood itself is a town which from its very situation bids fair to become a commercial city of no small importance, and its well-laid-out streets and substantial public buildings testify to its present prosperity. After the inevitable addresses Lord Lorne drove through the prettily-decorated city with the Municipal authorities, the Marquis stopping to shake hands with an old Highlander, who half a century ago had left Islay, and well remembered Lord Lorne's grandfather and great-uncle, "Dukes John and George." The tour of the town accomplished, the Governor and his suite embarked on board the steamer *Frances Smith*, belonging to the Canada Transit Company, and steamed away in all the glory of the setting sun, which was sinking like a vivid ball of fire in the waters of Georgian Bay. The next halting place was Meaford, where there was a brilliant torchlight procession, and on the afternoon of the next day (July 22) the vessel stopped at a little village entitled by its original Redskin possessors Shebawananing, but which some patriotic Celts renamed Killarney. The village is small, scarcely containing 200 inhabitants, but the surrounding scenery is extremely picturesque—"almost lovely enough," writes *The Times* correspondent, "to make an Irishman forget his own Killarney, and to justify for once the foolish practice of substituting European for Indian names. . . . Shebawananing means a channel, and a channel, a most charming channel—there unmistakably is. It opens up the exquisite island scenery of the Great North Manitoulin channel between the mainland and the island of that name given it by the Indians because they supposed it to be the abode of Manitou, the Great Spirit, warding off the waters of Lake Huron from their quiet shore." The inhabitants are chiefly French half-breed fishermen, who the correspondent of the *Scotsman* describes "as a thrifless and unimprovable race," and contrasts them with the thrifty and industrious Scotch half-breeds, who inherit their fathers' attributes in proportion as the French seem to take after their Indian mothers. Our artist writes:—"The village possesses a tiny wooden church. A bazaar was being held at the time of our visit for funds to build a larger one. The trade is in white fish, which are sent to Buffalo packed in ice."

THE YOUNG PRINCES AT THE ANTIPODES

ONE of our sketches is from an officer of the Detached Squadron. To this fleet is attached the *Bacchante*, on board of which Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales are serving as midshipmen. It represents the result of a day's racing by the Squadron, during the voyage between the Cape of Good Hope and Australia. In the forenoon a signal was made by the Admiral to "chase," and all the ships, except the Flagship, which far outsails the others, spread every possible stitch of canvas. For some time the speed of the corvettes was very even, but the *Cleopatra* gradually drew ahead, and when the recall was made at sunset was so far in advance that she had "to shorten sail and topsails and square the main yard." After a week's festivities at Adelaide, whither the young Princes had gone in the H.M.S. *Cathay*, while their own vessel was repairing the damage done to her during the storm of May 11th, when she was separated from the rest of the squadron, Princes Albert Victor and George started on June 20th overland for Melbourne to rejoin the *Bacchante*. At Melbourne they were received with the warmest of welcomes, the fêtes including, amongst other things, a grand ball given by the Mayor on June 30th. There the Governor, the Marquis of Normanby, and all the chief notabilities of the city were present. Dancing was opened by the young Princes, who joined in a set quadrilles, Prince Albert Victor having for his partner Mrs. Charles Davis, and Prince George the Hon. Mrs. C. E. Bright. The other dancers were the Marquis of Normanby and Miss Meares, the Earl of Clanwilliam and Mrs. Moubay, Lord Charles Scott and Lady Murphy, Captain Durrant and Miss Snodgrass, Prince Louis of Battenberg and Mrs. Malleson, the Mayor and Mrs. J. G. Francis, Captain Stephenson and Mrs. Seddon, Captain Dennistoun, and Mr. Alderman Bayles. The young Princes took part in most of the subsequent dances; and at the supper the Mayor, in proposing the toast of the Royal Family, said, "We all hail with delight the presence of two of the sons of the Prince of Wales. I sincerely trust that their visit to Australia will afford them pleasure."—The last-mentioned engravings are from sketches by Mr. G. R. Ashton. That of the Detached Squadron in Hobson's Bay was taken from Williamstown. Melbourne is on the left of the sketch.

ARMY SIGNALLING AT ALDERSHOT

IN a military camp we are always "making believe" to be in the presence of the enemy; and the maxim that practice makes perfect is habitually acted upon. The manual exercises, musketry drill, sentry posting, marchings and counter marchings, and other purely military evolutions are all interesting enough in their way, but signalling (perhaps because of the modicum of scientific mystery which it possesses) is especially attractive to spectators. In the old fashioned system of flag signalling the motions of the flag correspond to a code of brief military phrases, and as the flag is discernable at a greater distance than its manipulator, it may be easily understood how Tommy Atkins, jun., with the aid of a stick and a coloured kerchief occasionally contrives to have some stirring fun, for which, however, he has to pay rather dearly if caught by the orderly sergeant.—In heliograph signalling, when a couple of men have been sent off a distance of several miles on a blazing hot day, the temptation to have a nap instead of working the mirror is sometimes irresistible, it being known that the officers at the other end will in all likelihood think that a cloud is interfering with the operation.—Officers and gentlemen are always polite to ladies and contemptuous of cads, so that it is not surprising that they should address them in very different ways when they happen to stroll across the line of sight, as shown in two of our sketches.

THE LOSS OF THE "DOTEREL"

LIEUTENANT DEAN PITT, of H.M.S. *Garnet*, under whose personal supervision all the operations in connection with the

examination of the wreck of the *Doterel* and the recovery of her armament have been conducted, has now arrived in this country from South America, and the court-martial on the survivors of the *Doterel* was to be opened at Devonport yesterday (Friday) on board H.M.S. *Minotaur* flagship, under the presidency of Vice-Admiral Hood, C.B., Mr. George P. Martin, R.N., Barrister-at-Law, acting as Deputy Judge Advocate. Our first sketch represents H.M.S. *Turquoise*, *Garnet*, and *Penguin* recovering the guns and cables of the sunken vessel, which lies half destroyed in ten fathoms of water beneath a buoy with a red flag. Sandpoint Lighthouse is seen on the right. The lighter in which the guns are being raised and towed alongside to be hoisted aboard the *Turquoise* for conveyance to England was hired and rigged with powerful purchases for the purpose. The white pinnace of the *Turquoise* has the pump and divers on board, three or four of whom went down at a time. All the guns and cables have now been recovered, and the boilers examined and reported not burst, the gun cotton also is intact and in its place. The weather was very bad usually, and the work so arduous that one of the divers died. Our second sketch shows the Protestant and Roman Catholic Cemetery at Sandy Point, where the remains of the officers and men recovered from the wreck of the ill-fated vessel were interred. Nostone or marble being obtainable at Sandy Point, a wooden monument was made and erected by the carpenters of H.M.S. *Turquoise*. It is 12 feet in height, and has the names of all those lost painted on the four panels, the name of the ship, and the date of her blowing up being on the front. A wooden cross, with name and date, has also been placed over each individual grave. The stone in the foreground was placed there in 1868 in memory of Lieutenant S. A. Hamilton, of H.M.S. *Pyades*.

ROUGH TRAVELLING IN COLORADO

OUR sketches show some of the difficulties of travel in Colorado. This State may be the El Dorado of silver miners, but it is anything but the Elysium of travellers, particularly to those desirous of striking out of the beaten path. The sketches are sufficiently explained by their titles, but we may draw attention to the primitive toll-gate, or rather toll-arch, where the passer-by is informed in good legible characters that he is liable to a ten-dollar fine if he goes through without paying his road money. "Home" shows our travellers safe in port in their log hut, and, with their boots and packs thrown into a corner, thoroughly enjoying a good "square meal" after all their fatigues.

A LANDMARK OF SCOTTISH HISTORY

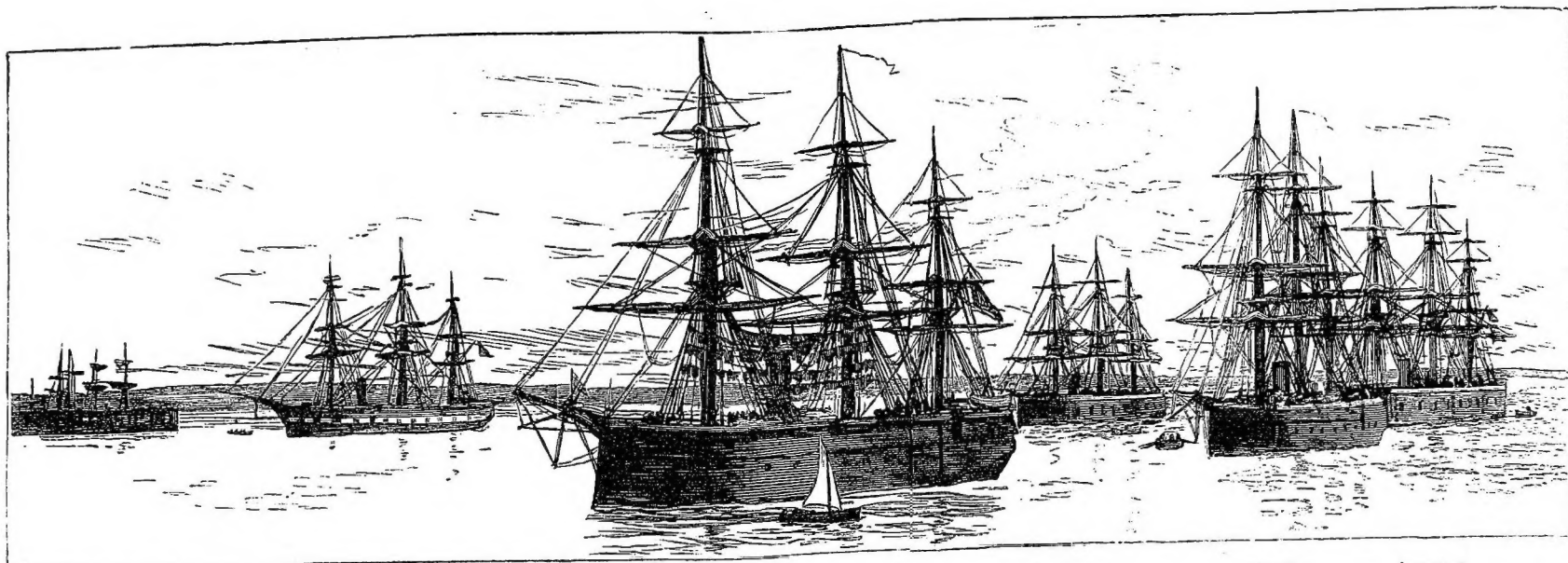
THE battle-field of Culloden, where the Highland clans made their last gallant stand for the cause of their beloved Prince Charlie, is situated a few miles north-east of Inverness. It is an oval-shaped plot of land, some 300 yards long and 150 in breadth, surrounded by a thick growth of larch and fir trees, while the high road, bounded on either side by a dyke and ridge of turf, runs through the middle of it. The graves or trenches in which the bodies of the Highlanders were buried were until recently only distinguishable by the slightly-raised sod, but the present proprietor of the estate has recently placed at the head of each trench a memorial stone of grey granite bearing in deeply-cut letters the name of the clan whose representatives were, according to tradition, interred therein. The trenches are about 30 feet or 40 feet long, by about 4 feet in breadth. They are all more or less sunken in, and some appear to have been dug into, by irreverent relic seekers. On the north side of the high road stands the huge slab surrounded by a cairn of boulders, which is shown in another part of our engraving.—We are indebted for our sketch and the above particulars to Mr. R. Paulin, of Inverness.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE PORTSMOUTH ROYAL DOCKYARD REGATTA

THE third of the annual regattas organised in Portsmouth Dockyard took place on Wednesday last week off Southsea Beach, and attracted many thousands of spectators. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their three daughters, came over from Cowes in the *Osborne*, and anchored alongside the *Sprightly*, tender to the flagship, which was the Committee's vessel, and was moored off the beach between the pier and the castle. The breeze was so strong during the day that some of the rowing matches were abandoned, but those which did take place were watched with great interest. Among the chief events of the day were a race for six-oared galleys of the Royal yachts and boats of similar build, in which the *Osborne's* boat *Alix* took the first prize; and a race by military and naval officers in six-oared galleys, in which the *Duke of Wellington's Hippocampi*, with Commander J. L. Hammett as stroke, carried off the first prize, whilst the second was won by the *Osborne's Alix*, with Commander Lord Charles Beresford as stroke. A race for four-oared gigs belonging to any recognised yacht club was won by a boat belonging to Sir T. Brassey's *Sunbeam*; and the race for service yachts belonging to H.M.'s ships was won by the *Wren*, steered by a young lady, Miss Foley, the daughter of the Admiral Superintendent. At night there was a display of fireworks, and the *Osborne* was brilliantly illuminated. In our second sketch is shown a boat which was manned by a set of humorous fellows in fancy dresses, who were armed with a small torpedo consisting of a small barrel fixed upon a broomstick. They rowed about amid the pleasure boats, threatening their destruction, and at one time seemed inclined to attack the Prince's steam launch.



THE IRISH LAND ACT received the Royal Assent on Monday, and Mr. Forster has since been busily engaged at Dublin Castle in organising the official machinery for its administration. In addition to the three Commissioners already appointed there are to be a number of Assistant-Commissioners, but whether they will form a travelling Court or be located permanently in certain centres is not yet decided. It is, however, hoped that the Land Tribunal will be ready to begin work early in October. Meanwhile the Land League leaders are doing their best in print and in speech to question the utility and worthiness of the Act, and to persuade the people that if by chance it contains any good at all, the credit of it belongs to themselves, whilst all its evils are to be attributed to the "enemies of Ireland."—Mr. Dillon, speaking at a meeting at Thurles, said that his late imprisonment had taught him to appreciate the sufferings of men like Devoy and Davitt, who after enduring a living death for seven years had come out with unbroken spirit and courage, to work again for their country's freedom, risking a fate which he would rather die seven times than endure. The great fault of the Irish people was the fatal facility with which they forgot and forgave. If they forgot the Government that insulted Father Sheehy and the rest of the imprisoned "suspects," they would show a weakness which would make one almost despair of their cause.—Sir C. Gavan Duffy has contradicted the rumour that he was about to re-enter public life as the leader of a new Irish party. His letter to Canon Doyle on the subject of the Land Act was, he says, written for the sole purpose of awakening the people to the importance of the measure which recognises the claim of the long-excluded Irish race to the possession and control of their own soil.



Landridge Pier

Tourmaline

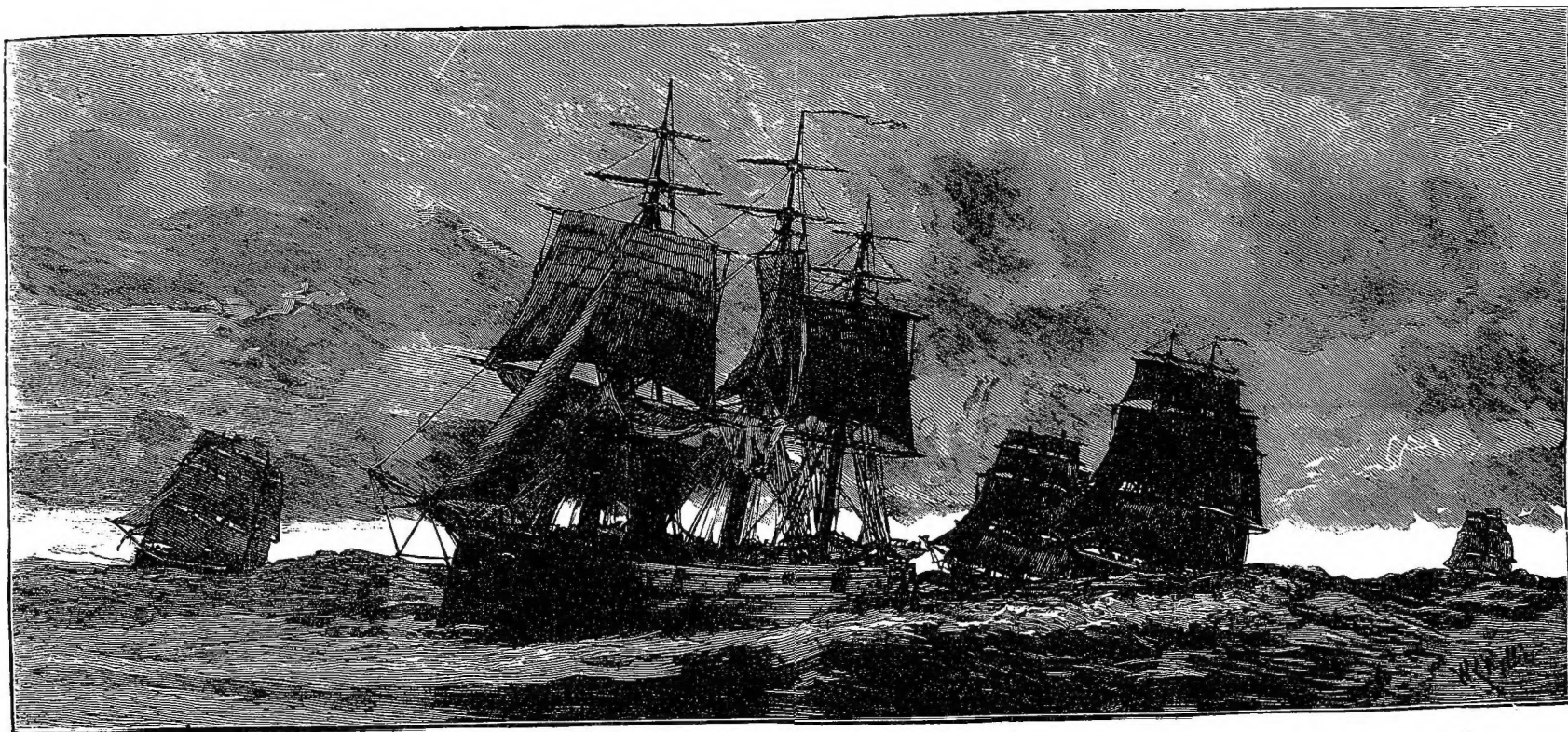
Cleopatra

Bacchante

Carysfort

Inconstant

THE DETACHED SQUADRON IN HOBSON'S BAY, VICTORIA



Carysfort

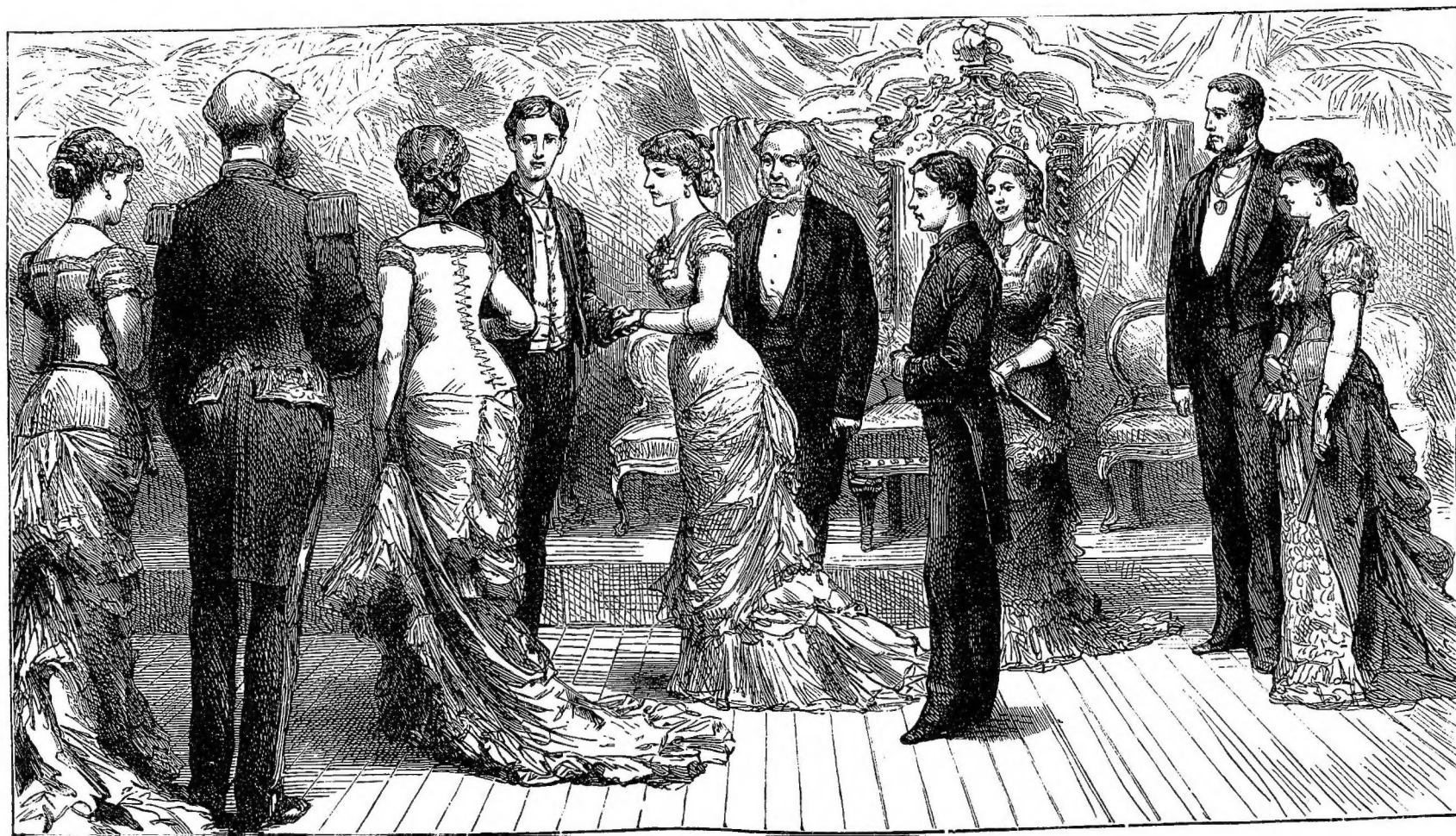
Cleopatra

Tourmaline

Inconstant

Bacchante

A DAY'S RACING BY THE DETACHED SQUADRON



Earl of Clanwilliam

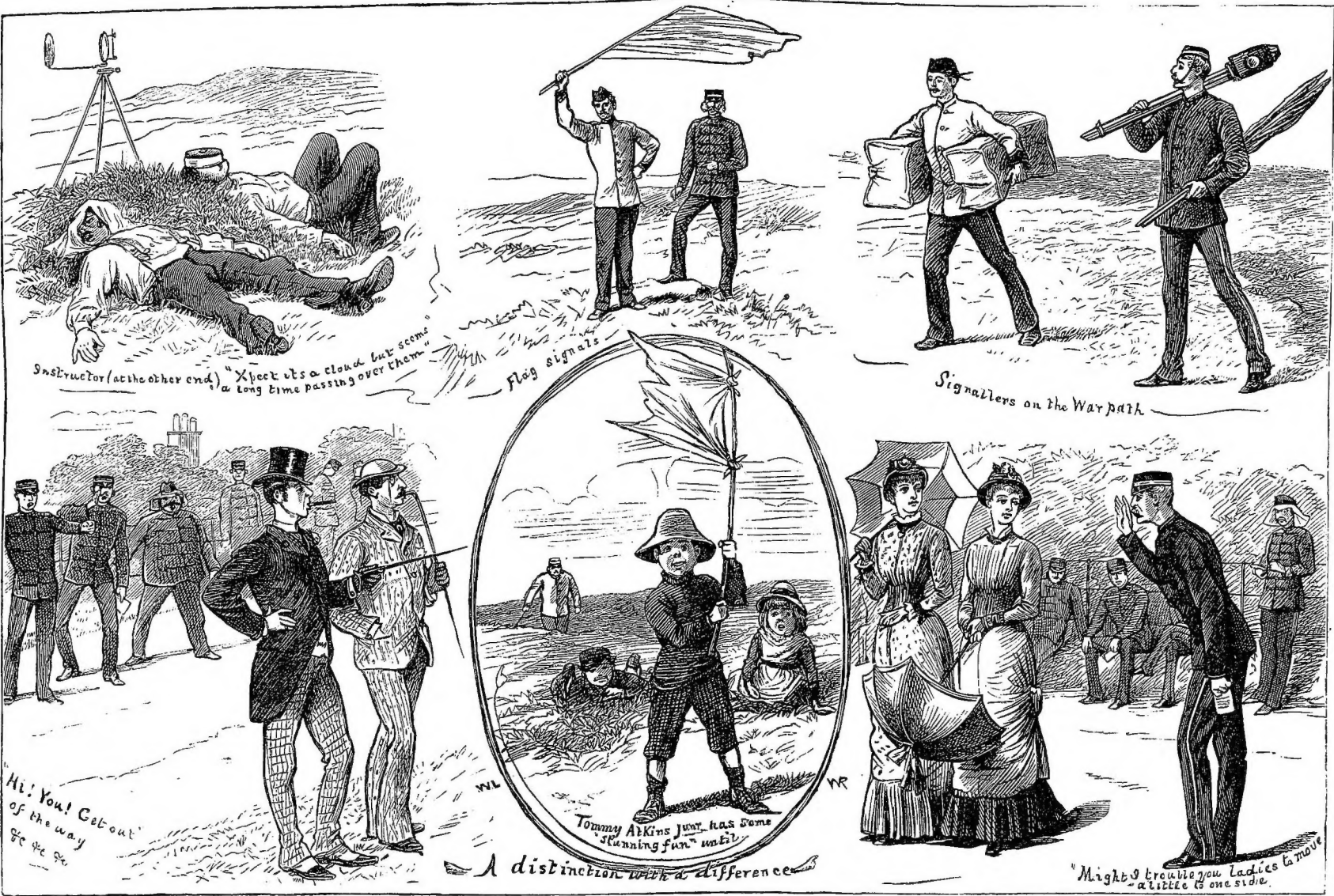
Mrs. Charles Davis
Prince Albert Victor

Hon. Mrs. C. E. Bright
Marquis of Normanby

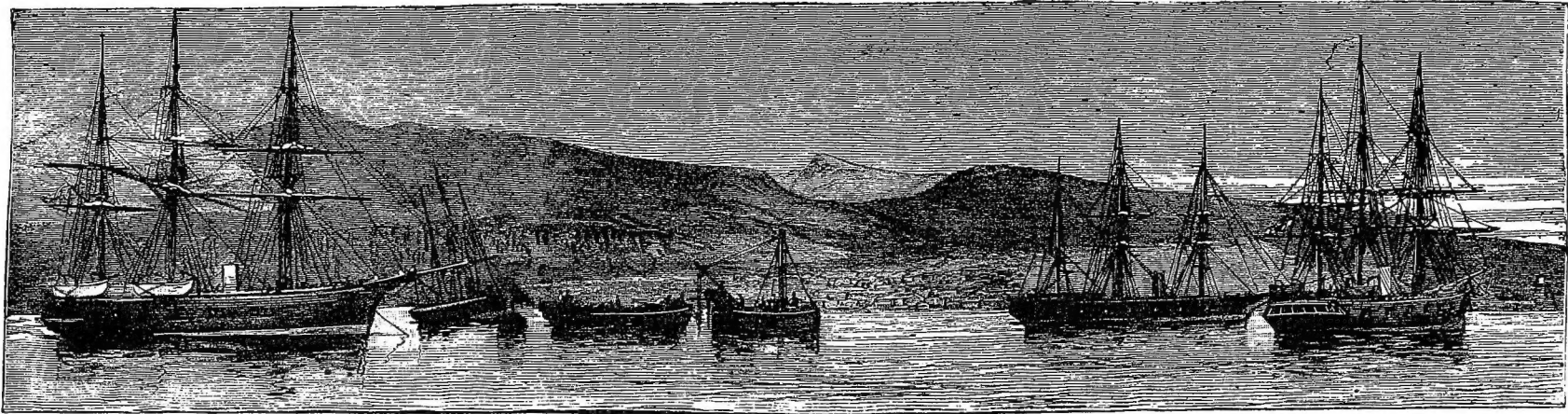
Prince George
Miss Meares

THE MAYORAL BALL AT MELBOURNE—THE OPENING QUADRILLE

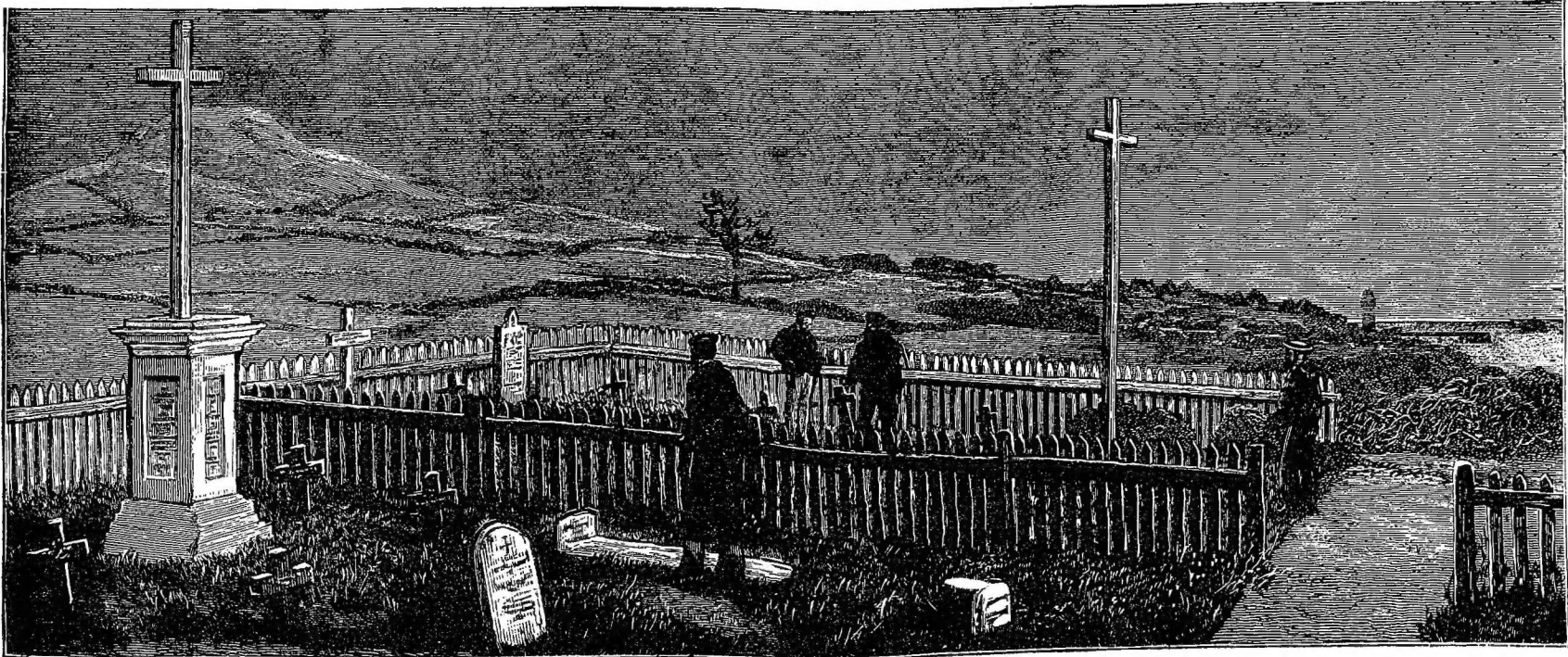
THE YOUNG PRINCES AT THE ANTIPODES



ARMY SIGNALLING AT ALDERSHOT



H.M.S. Turquoise Buoy Marking Position of the Wreck Lighter and Boat for Divers H.M.S. Penguin H.M.S. Garret Sandy Point Lighthouse
RECOVERING GUNS AND CABLES FROM THE WRECK



BURIAL PLACE OF THE RECOVERED BODIES AND MEMORIAL TO THOSE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES BY THE EXPLOSION
THE LOSS OF THE "DOTEREL:" SKETCHES FROM SANDY POINT, STRAITS OF MAGELLAN

LAND REFORM IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.—It is announced that Mr. Richard Tangye, of Birmingham, proposes to contribute 200l. annually for five years, on condition that a fund of 10,000l. can be raised for the purpose of conducting an agitation against the English Lands Laws.—Some 400 farmers of Aberdeenshire have just held a meeting at which, after passing resolutions declaring that the chief remedy for the present deplorable state of agriculture is to be found in the readjustment of the rent paid for land, they appointed a Committee to take action in the matter.

ELECTION NEWS.—Mr. Herbert Gladstone has been re-elected for Leeds, and Mr. T. R. Buchanan returned for Edinburgh; both without opposition. For North Lincolnshire, vacant by the death of Mr. Laycock (L.), Colonel Tomline is the Liberal candidate, and the Conservatives have as yet been unable to put forward an opponent. For North Durham, Mr. James Laing (L.) will probably succeed the late Colonel Joicey, though Mr. Parnell has written to the Irish electors, urging them to "remember Dillon, Sheehy, and Davitt, and to reject with scorn the ally of priest-hunters and coercionists." In the Elgin Burghs no opposition is expected to the re-election of Mr. Asher, the New Solicitor-General for Scotland. In Tyrone, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Litton on accepting office as one of the Commissioners under the Land Law Act, there will be a contest between Colonel Stuart (C.), Mr. T. A. Dickinson (L.), formerly Member for Dungarvan, and the Rev. Mr. Rylett, a Unitarian Minister.

THE ROYAL REVIEW AT EDINBURGH on Thursday was to be attended by some 40,000 Volunteers, all of whom would be under military control and discipline from the time of their arrival until that of their departure, a staff officer being stationed at each of the six railway stations to carry out the regulations. Her Majesty, after driving along the front of the troops with an escort of the 21st Hussars, was to proceed to the saluting point, where 100 of the Royal Archers were to form a guard of honour. A full account of the proceedings of the day, with a number of illustrations, will appear in our issue for next week; but we may now mention that the parade-ground was in a dreadful state from the previous day's incessant rain.

THE "FREE EDUCATION LEAGUE," a newly formed organization, has issued a circular inviting the friends of education to join in the endeavour to abolish fees in Board Schools, and to establish a national system of education entirely free, like that of the United States of America and several European countries; their belief being that unless this is done Great Britain will soon be far behind other nations in education.

LONDON MUNICIPAL REFORMS.—The programme of suggested reforms adopted by the Westminster Liberal Union, of which Mr. James Beale is President, is comprehensive enough in all conscience. It consists of no fewer than seventeen distinct items, the realisation of any one of which would probably afford work enough for the Union for months, if not years, to come. They, however, appear to be in no hurry, for Mr. Gladstone is to be asked to receive a deputation in the autumn, or at such other time as will suit him.

FENIAN ALARMS.—On Monday a basket, addressed "Mr. Green, York Station," was left at the Midland Railway Station, Birmingham, by two men, who almost immediately ran away. On examination it was found to contain 5lbs. of gunpowder, with a quantity of percussion caps and cartridges. The men are not known, and the affair may turn out to be only a stupid though highly dangerous hoax.—The *Central News* says that the Limerick police are on the look-out for a consignment of infernal machines which is expected there from America. The proclamation issued by O'Donovan Rossa's Dynamite Convention is as wild and outrageous in language as it is diabolical in intention. We are told, however, that the New Yorkers take little or no notice of him or his Convention, and people on this side of the Atlantic will do well to follow their example.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION begins its Jubilee Congress on Wednesday next at York, where its first meeting was held. Sir John Lubbock is the President Elect, and amongst the other speakers will be Professor Huxley, Professor Osborne Reynolds, Mr. Spottiswoode, and Mr. A. C. Ramsay.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION has this week been in Congress at Malvern, under the presidency of Lord Alwyne Compton, who chose as the subject of his inaugural address "The Defence of Restoration," in opposition to the views of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings. He admitted the danger of over-restoration, but commended much of what had been done with our cathedrals and churches during the past fifty years.

POSTAL NOTES.—The Secretary to the Post Office has written to *The Times* stating that no instructions have been issued requiring the name of the office at which a Postal Note is payable to be inserted in such Note at the time of issue. The rumour that such was the case arose out of a mistake made by a sub-postmaster.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCHYARD, WESTMINSTER, is to be beautified by the removal and reinterment of some of the human remains, the planting of some trees, and the turfing of the ground, which will be thrown open to the Broad Sanctuary, the footway being widened at the same time. The necessary faculty for this work was granted on Monday by Dr. Tristram, Q.C., the Chancellor of the Diocese.

SINGULAR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On Wednesday last week, as a train was passing around the shoulder of Ben Cruachan on the Callender and Oban Railway, a huge boulder, half a ton in weight, became detached from the mountain side, and rolled down on to the rails in front of the engine, which came into collision with it. The tender and several empty cars were smashed, but those containing passengers fortunately escaped injury.—On Sunday a train of eight carriages, which were being shunted at Halstead, on the South Eastern Railway, started down the incline towards London, and ran without an engine a distance of fourteen miles in seventeen minutes to the Bricklayers' Arms Station, where it knocked down a wall and wrecked a building and a quantity of machinery. Five children belonging to the station-master at Halstead were the sole passengers in the runaway train, and these miraculously escaped without injury.

THE "DUKE OF CONNAUGHT" COFFEE TAVERN at Woolwich, some views of which appeared in *The Graphic* (No. 571, Nov. 6, 1880), was opened last week.

AN INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE EXHIBITION—that is to say, a huge bazaar of all kinds of non-alcoholic beverages (whose name is legion), and of appliances used in their manufacture and distribution, is now open at the Agricultural Hall, Islington.

LONDON MORTALITY further declined last week, and 1,474 deaths were registered, against 1,578 during the previous seven days, a decrease of 104, being 129 below the average, and at the rate of 20.1 per 1,000. These 1,474 deaths included 38 from small-pox (an increase of 9), 58 from measles (an increase of 10), 51 from scarlet fever (a decline of 6), 9 from diphtheria (a decrease of 3), 28 from whooping-cough (a decline of 6), 2 from typhus fever (a decrease of 1), 15 from enteric fever (a decline of 2), and 141 from diarrhoea (a decrease of 69). Deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 153 (an increase of 5, and 1 above the average), of which 85 were attributed to bronchitis and 45 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 44 deaths. There were 2,532 births registered, against 2,477 during the previous week, being 58 below the average. The mean temperature of the air last week was 58.1 deg., and 3.8 deg. below the average.

THE HONORARY GAZETTE OF THE VOLUNTEERS

IN "The Story of Our Volunteers" on July 9th, an attempt was made to recall the names of those commanding officers, living or departed, to whom was due a good deal of the impetus of the movement of 1859. But, of course, no one pen could cover the ground; and it is not surprising that the record omitted the names of many officers whose services came but seldom under the eyes of a metropolitan critic. What is surprising is that Mr. Childers's selection of those whom the Queen "delighted to honour" should have given such general, not to say universal, satisfaction. There has hardly been a grumble at the choice; and this is perhaps the more remarkable because the Secretary of State for War happens to have recommended to Her Majesty's favour a considerable majority of undoubted Conservatives. When the right hon. gentleman was at the Admiralty he earned an excellent reputation for absence of party spirit, and a desire to act up to the theory that the armed services of the Crown should know nothing of what Lord Beaconsfield called "the strife of faction." He has carried the same spirit to the War Office; and, whatever we may think of his work there as a whole, "nobody can deny" that he has acted throughout with an impartiality which, when there was reason for doubt, has been so conscientious as to postpone the claims of those on his own side rather than appear to slight an opponent. It is, perhaps, natural that the majority of the early leaders of the Volunteers who have been recently chosen for special favour from the Crown should have been members of the party which is not now in power. Since "The Story" appeared, some Continental and one or two English papers have virtually challenged the accuracy of the narrative by giving the credit of the movement to Lord Palmerston. But, as was shown, it has happened that all the three Volunteer movements were originally approved by Conservative officials, the first under the Premiership of William Pitt, the second and the third when the late Lord Derby filled the office of First Lord of the Treasury. It is true that Lord Palmerston, succeeding to office on Waterloo Day, 1859, more than a month after the services of some corps had been accepted, recognised at once the value of the movement. But dates show that the official recognition came from the other side; and it is not strange that the first run of officers were of the like "stripe." There were, however, conspicuous exceptions, among whom it may be worth while to name Lord Elcho, Lord Bury, and the Marquis of Donegall, all of whom then ranked as Liberals. What they are now is written in Division Lists, and it is very highly to the credit of Mr. Childers that he has utterly ignored all considerations of the kind, and has founded his choice almost entirely upon the twin claims of seniority and value of services.

Nothing could have been more graceful than the selection of Colonel M'Murdo, now a full general, to head the list. He was an Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces, the foster-father of the corps that now number 200,000 men, and in every part of Great Britain he is still affectionately remembered. The connection of the first with the last of the chiefs of the Volunteer organisation at army headquarters is fitly made by the honour conferred upon Major-General Elkington. Lord Elcho, not only as Colonel of the London Scottish but as the hard-working President for years of the National Rifle Association, and Lord Bury, already a K.C.M.G., and formerly of the 43d Foot, were fitly made A.D.C.'s to the Queen, taking the rank of Colonel. Lord Donegall, who is a Knight of St. Patrick and Grand Cross of Hanover, being, in virtue of his colonelcy to the Antrim Militia, and his former service in the 7th Hussars, senior A.D.C. of the Sovereign, could well afford to be passed over in the recent *Gazette*; but Lord Ranelagh had a claim which could not be ignored. The services of the "Head of the House of Jones" were invaluable for years, and a K.C.B. was the least that could be offered him on the coming of age of the Volunteers. Colonel Sir Robert Lloyd-Lindsay, V.C., has for many a day "contrived a double debt to pay." He was not only from June, 1860, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 1st Berks Rifles (he is Member for Berks), but was also from November, 1866, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company, in which post he has just been succeeded by the Duke of Portland. Hardly less notable is the Honourable Charles H. Lindsay, lately M.P. for Abingdon, who left the Grenadier Guards with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and has been content to hold the same rank in the St. George's Rifles since February, 1861, being most assiduous for over twenty years in his care for his corps. Sir Walter Barttelot, Member for West Sussex, took the command of the Second Sussex in December, 1860, and has been most devoted to his regiment. Lord Hardinge has commanded the Tunbridge Corps since July, 1860; always with credit to himself and his battalion. Sir J. G. Baird, who served for some years in the Tenth Hussars, is the officer selected to represent the Volunteer Artillery among the A.D.C.'s to the Queen, as he has commanded the First Midlothian Coast Regiment since March, 1860. The compliment paid to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn by his nomination to the same office was paid to Wales, for Sir Watkin is the senior Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers on the Welsh list. It cannot be questioned that the other honours in the Volunteers have fallen on worthy shoulders. Colonel Davidson, formerly a Major in the Bombay army, which he entered in 1827, commands, since May, 1860, the corps which was the first Volunteer regiment to be seen by the Queen. Colonel Ewen Macpherson, formerly in the Black Watch, is the very type of a Highland soldier; and Colonel Donald Matheson well represents the Engineer Volunteers of the country. Colonel Hill has for seventeen years commanded the Cardiff Artillery; and Colonel Addison Potter for twenty years has done all man could do to raise the credit of the 1st Northumberland Administrative Brigade of Artillery. In the Cheshire Rifles, while we miss the name of Colonel Vincent King, we acknowledge the fitness of the selection of Sir Charles Shakerley. Sir Henry Wilmot, V.C., who held the rank of Major in the Rifle Brigade, could not have been ignored in his post as Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant of the 1st Derby. Liverpool has been honoured in the person of Colonel Tilney of the 5th Lancashire, or Liverpool Rifle Brigade; and it may be hoped when a vacancy occurs the high claims of Colonel Bousfield, the originator of the movement in Liverpool, will not be forgotten; and in Colonel Hirst the great and populous West Riding of Yorkshire has been complimented through its senior Volunteer field officer.

From whatever cause, the Royal Naval Volunteers have hitherto had but little of the sunshine of official encouragement. But now that its most popular officer has been not only made a K.C.B., but is the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, it may be hoped that aid will be given at every port to those desiring to become Volunteer blue jackets. That Sir A. W. Young, of Arctic fame, and Lieutenant E. H. Inman, commanding respectively the London and Liverpool brigades, should be the other Naval Volunteer officers chosen for honourable recognition went without saying. There was in this branch of the service no such embarrassment of conflicting claims as must have made Mr. Childers wish for at least six more C.B.'s than were at his disposal. And the more the pity they were not, for it would have been better to have expanded the list than to have even apparently slighted some most deserving officers. But those who were disappointed all admit that the Secretary for War did his best, and that this best was very good indeed.

CHARLES WILLIAMS

Our portraits are from photographs:—Lord Hardinge and Sir W. W. Wynn, by W. and D. Downey, 57, Ebury Street, S.W.;

Lord Ranelagh, by the Van der Weyde Light, 182, Regent Street, W.; Sir T. Brassey, by the London Stereoscopic Company, 110, Regent Street, W.; Sir R. Lloyd-Lindsay, by Barraud, 96, Gloucester Place, W.; Colonel Hill, by Fradelle and Marshall, 230, Regent Street, W.; Colonel Davidson, by H. Lenthal, 222, Regent Street, W.; Colonel C. H. Lindsay and Sir W. Barttelot-Barttelot, by Maull and Co., 187A, Piccadilly, W.; Sir Allan Young, by Alex. Bassano, 25, Old Bond Street, W.; General Elkington, by W. G. Lewis, 1, Seymour Street, Bath; Sir H. Wilmot, by W. W. Winter, Midland Road, Derby; Colonel Tilney, by R. Thompson, 57, Church Street, Liverpool; Colonel Matheson, by J. Fergus, Largs, N.B.; Colonel Macpherson, by J. Whyte, 52, Church Street, Inverness; Colonel Potter, by C. Reutlinger, 21, Boulevard Montmartre, Paris; E. Inman, Esq., by W. Notman, Montreal; and Colonel M'Murdo, by Baker and Burke.



THE House of Commons sat on Saturday last in order to complete votes in Supply, and so make possible the introduction of the Appropriation Bill on Monday, and the prorogation on the last day of this week. It appearing that Saturday offered the last opportunity of a really pleasant day, the Parnellites devoted themselves with great alacrity and assiduity to the task of making it a crowning success. Mr. Parnell began with a motion demanding the release of Michael Davitt. To this the Home Secretary replied in a speech much criticised in the House of Commons and in political circles. Outside these limits the average reader will probably marvel at the condemnation expressed. To him it will appear that Sir William Harcourt has merely stated in plain and uncompromising language what the majority of English people say and think with respect to Michael Davitt and his errand in England. Nevertheless, the criticisms in the newspapers and in the House are not without their justification. Sir William Harcourt was not satisfied with stating the naked truth, which it is not always expedient to do, especially when the object of the hour is to avoid prolongation of controversy. He brought to the task a certain spiteful heartiness which had its sure effect in stirring up the Irish members. A wiser man would have said half as much and yet presented not less firm a front than the Home Secretary turned to the demands of Mr. Parnell. As it was he succeeded, as to do him justice he generally does, in working the Irish members into a state of great fury, and lengthening the proceedings by several hours. Every member of the Party found it incumbent upon him to rise and express in his own person and in his own way the indignation aroused by the acrimony of the Home Secretary.

Thus it was nearly Sunday morning before the proceedings came to a close. But there is a limit even to the well-trained loquacity of Irish members. The hour at which the sitting commenced has the effect of keeping in the background the extraordinary prolongation of the proceedings. This will be better understood if it be said that had the House commenced public business at the usual time (a quarter-past four in the afternoon) the hour of adjournment on Saturday was equal to four o'clock in the morning. The Irish members were played out towards eleven o'clock, when Mr. Warton appeared on the scene, taking up his place at the box of the Leader of the Opposition, whence he fulminated opposition to the Welsh Sunday Closing Bill and the Newspaper Libels Bill. In respect of both these measures he had the support of Sir Hardinge Giffard, Solicitor-General in the late Government. But they had no chance, being deserted by the rank and file of their party, and the Bills passed their final stage in the Commons without a division.

The first reading of the Appropriation Bill on Monday was a formality that occupied only a few moments. The evening was mainly devoted to consideration of the Indian Budget, introduced by Lord Hartington in a speech of considerable length and prevailing heaviness. Excuse is made for the paucity of attendance on the ground of the lateness of the Session. But it is well known that if the Indian Budget were taken in the month of March, whilst withers were yet unwrung, it would not gather and maintain a House of sixty members. Lord Hartington, undeterred by surrounding circumstances, plodded on in his phlegmatic fashion, sparing the few members present no unit of figures, and no detail of fact. In an Indian Finance statement the principal feature continues to be the Afghan War, the accounts for which are now apparently happily closed. They show a total outlay of twenty-three millions and a half, of which England contributes five millions. Weighted with this stupendous load, overtaxed India can scarcely be expected to present a cheerful balance sheet. Nevertheless, Lord Hartington was able to point to more than one sign of returning prosperity, and of renewed public confidence.

The statement was followed by the delivery of a series of speeches in too-familiar voices. Mr. Alderman Fowler moved an amendment which chiefly served as a peg on which to hang a few remarks. But the hero of the evening was undoubtedly Mr. O'Donnell, who achieved the rare distinction of delivering a considerable portion of his speech with the Speaker for sole auditor. This is an experiment that is likely to confirm the member for Dungarvan in a habit not without inconvenience to the House. His favourite time for speaking is just on the eve of a division, when the leaders on both sides have wound up the debate, and members are impatient for opportunity to vote. At this hour Mr. O'Donnell has the crowded House absolutely at his mercy, supposing he is able and ready to withstand the opprobrious shouts that greet his interposition. This demonstration cannot be highly agreeable; but Mr. O'Donnell thinks it on the whole better than the chilling silence of an empty House.

On Tuesday the Appropriation Bill came on for second reading, and a great opportunity was offered for a constitutional debate. Mr. Disraeli, when leader of the Opposition in the Commons, frequently presented himself on the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill, and delivered a caustic review of the Session. Lord Hartington, in the first year he assumed the office of Leader of the Opposition, followed this example, and distinctly raised his position in the House by the ability of his speech. On reflection and consultation, Sir Stafford Northcote decided that no good could come of his interposition at the present juncture. Accordingly he went off to the well-earned rest and retirement of the Pynes, leaving Mr. Warton at the post of Leader of the Opposition. Mr. Warton has a good deal to say about Her Majesty's Government, but decided on this occasion to refrain from delivery of his sentiments. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett rushed in where these distinguished personages feared to tread, and partially worked off a mosaic of speeches, which at various times of the Session he had prepared on the foreign policy of the Government. The importance of the subjects the member for Eye is accustomed to deal with necessitates their treatment at considerable length. The House of Commons, full of strong prejudices, distinctly declines to hear Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, and as the ground marked out by the rules of debate is too narrow for his comprehensive mind, he is constantly being pulled up by the Speaker. The consequence is that the Session is strewn with fragments of his undelivered speeches. The Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill suggested to him an opportunity of gathering up these fragments, of which there turned out to be considerably more than twenty baskets full. These he brought down to the House on Tuesday, and proposed to

distribute for the benefit of the world in general, and Mr. Gladstone in particular. But again the inexorable Speaker interfered, and after being called to order thrice, and thus running the imminent risk of being "named," Mr. Bartlett was fain to be content with speaking for only an hour and a half, a fact of which no evidence is to be found in the measure of report given in most of the morning papers. Mr. Gladstone found it impossible to resist the temptation of play with the self-appointed champion of integrity of the Empire. This he did in his best manner, with a vivacity that delighted the House, and showed how little the labour of the Session had weighed upon his seventy years.

The Appropriation Bill was read the second time, and on Wednesday passed through Committee. On Thursday the last stage was taken in the Commons and the first in the Lords, and to-day (Saturday) the long Session comes to an end amid the reflected glories of prorogation by a Royal Commission.



THE production of a new historical play at SADLER'S WELLS Theatre in the very midst of what is known to theatrical managers as the "dead season" is to be explained by the fact that the piece in question, written by W. G. Wills, the well-known dramatist, in collaboration with his brother, the Rev. Freeman C. Wills, has been expressly designed for the display of the talents of Miss Marriott, whose property it has become. This lady, we believe, intends to make her appearance in the part of the heroine in various provincial towns and cities, but it is generally deemed advisable that a new play of any importance should be first presented to a London audience; and, as Miss Marriott's brief tenancy of Sadler's Wells is now drawing to a close, it is obvious that the case did not admit of further delay. The title of the new piece is *Sedgemoor*, in reference, we need hardly say, to the battle in which the Duke of Monmouth and his followers were so disastrously defeated. But this event is supposed to have taken place before the curtain rises, and the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion has, in truth, very little to do with the story. The Messrs. Wills's play sets forth the troubles and trials which afflict one Sir Gilbert Evelyn and his household, owing to the generosity of his wife, Lady Evelyn, in affording shelter and sustenance, in the absence of her husband, to the fugitive Duke, though the Evelyn family, albeit neither Roman Catholics nor Jacobites, but Protestants and well-wishers to the Prince of Orange, have certainly no sympathy with the rebels or their cause. The great fault of the play lies in the fact that this theme is not steadily pursued. Its method is not dramatic, but is rather that of a serial story, which the writer has been from the first prepared either to wind up or to prolong, according to the encouragement extended to him by subscribers. More than once it seems to be on the brink of its natural close, and more than once it takes what is called a new departure. Situations repeat themselves; perplexities from which the much-tried and long-suffering Lady Evelyn has, by dint of manoeuvrings, entreaties, and frequent genuflections been finally extricated, spring up again in new but very similar forms, to be again overcome by other manoeuvrings, entreaties, and genuflections. It is a sound principle of dramatic art that the essential conditions of a story should, if practicable, be fully laid down in the first act, and that what follows should be traceable thereto by an almost strictly logical process. Our dramatists, however, are apt to think that a play becomes dramatic by the mere coincidence that it comprises a succession of more or less dramatic situations. This is the mistake into which the authors of *Sedgemoor* have fallen; the result is that their work lacks that cumulative interest which is the test of a good play. It is written for the most part in blank verse, which, though disfigured by that too frequent use of archaic words and expressions which is the besetting vice of our writers of verse plays, and certainly supplied with too liberal a hand, contains some poetical and stirring passages. Of the personages as there drawn we are unfortunately not able to say much that is favourable. Sir Gilbert is a poor, weak, inconsistent creature, at one moment chivalrous, romantic, and devoted to his wife, at another ready to desert her for another woman from motives of unfounded jealousy. To add to his meanness, the new object of his admiration is the worthless Catherine Sedley, Countess of Dorchester, at that moment the favoured mistress of the King from whom Sir Gilbert has just received a generous acquittal from the charge of treason which his wife's incautious conduct has brought upon him. Monmouth was no doubt a selfish and unscrupulous adventurer, but it is not easy to conceive him the mean, treacherous, ungrateful, malignant scoundrel that he is here depicted—striving hard, as he does, to send Sir Gilbert to the scaffold merely because his wife has accorded to a fugitive and a rebel a romantic hospitality. The Earl of Sunderland, again, becomes in the hands of the Messrs. Wills such an empty-headed, coxcombical, and imbecile creature that no effort of the imagination can conceive him to have been the chosen Minister of King James II. in times of difficulty and danger. Unfortunately, it is still less easy to speak well of the acting. Miss Marriott's style gives peculiar prominence to the vices of the old artificial school. Her tones rise and fall with distressing regularity; and nearly every line is delivered by her with marked emphasis. Frequent affectations of pronunciation also characterise her utterances. "This figure that we saw" becomes "This fig-yer that we saw;" and whether she is speaking verse or prose "the wind" is with her always the "wynd." Among the best pieces of acting are Mr. Wood's Father Petre and Mr. Richard Edgar's performance of a serving man attached to the Evelyn household. The play has been put on the stage with more care than is usual under the circumstances. Its accessories include an excellent set scene, showing the gardens of Whitehall in the days of King James, with the river flowing by, and London in the distance.

Mr. Boucicault will appear next week at the NATIONAL STANDARD Theatre in his original character of Myles-na-Coppaleen in his own drama, the *Colleen Bawn*.—The new romantic drama by Mr. G. R. Sims, in preparation at the PRINCESS'S Theatre, is to be called *The Lights of London*. It will be produced about the middle of September.—Active progress is making with the alterations, additions, and renovations at the LYCEUM Theatre. They will, of course, be completed before the commencement of the forthcoming season of Italian Operas under the direction of Mr. Hayes. Mr. Irving, Miss Terry, and the regular company of the LYCEUM will not reappear till Boxing Night.—Mr. Chatterton's lesseeship of the NEW SADLER'S WELLS Theatre will commence on the 1st October, when a new romantic drama adapted from the French by Mr. Leopold Lewis, and entitled *The Foundlings; or, The Ocean of Life*, will be performed for the first time.—The ROYALTY Theatre has been secured by Mr. Alex. Henderson for the special production of *La Mascotte*, by Audran, the composer of *Olivette*. The English version of the opera will be written by Messrs. Reece and Farnie, and produced about the end of September with a powerful cast—including Mr. Lionel Brough, who holds the position of stage director, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss St. Quinten, and other well-known artists.

THE STATE OF THE THAMES.—Assuming that the President of the Local Government Board was one of the guests at the recent Ministerial Whitebait Banquet at Greenwich, it would have been a

satisfaction if the steamer which conveyed the distinguished company had proceeded with them a few miles further down the river ere they landed to dine. The effect would not have been appetising, but it might have caused Mr. Dodson to modify the opinion he expressed to the deputation who waited upon him on the subject that the disgusting condition of the Thames at and about Woolwich is not absolutely dangerous to the public. Nothing short of personal experience, seemingly, will convince the right hon. gentleman. The evidence of witnesses whose knowledge and trustworthiness is beyond dispute is not sufficient. At the interview alluded to, Captain Gillet, of the *Warspite* training ship, brought forward the alarming facts that to sit at the cabin window of the vessel was like sitting near an open drain, and that during the hot weather the only way of rendering the berths of the boys endurable as sleeping-places was to saturate them with disinfectants. Last year he had caused a sample of Thames water at high tide in the vicinity of the ship to be analysed, and it was shown to consist of "slightly diluted sewage." Following Captain Gillet, came the medical officer for Erith, who testified that it was a common thing for yachtsmen and others to be nauseated and sickened, and for men employed on the river banks to be affected with illness in consequence; while another local sanitary authority repeated the uncontradicted story that at the time of the *Princess Alice* disaster it was proved that in a great many cases those who were immersed might have been rescued from drowning had they not been almost instantly overcome by the poisonous water. Mr. Bailey of the East and West India Docks states that so great was the accumulation of foul deposit that it was absolutely necessary to dredge the locks once a month, whereas once in three months was at one time quite sufficient, and the same gentleman gave evidence that he had frequently to send away members of his family for change of air, so serious was the effect of the nauseating smells on them. But the President of the Local Government Board, however, did not seem to be satisfied that the deputation (representing thirteen thousand inhabitants of Woolwich and Gravesend) had made out their case. It had been said, he remarked in reply, that at times nausea and sickness were occasioned, but he had not heard that any direct complaints had been made of ill-health arising from the nuisance. It should not be forgotten, however, that typhoid fever is not altogether a stranger on board the *Warspite*, while as for "direct complaint," it is scarcely likely that when any Thames side dweller is stricken with sickness caused by river stench it occurs to his family to communicate the circumstance to the chief of the Local Government Board. No doubt it is a grievance exceedingly difficult to grapple with, but it seems hardly wise to shelve it until that which is dreaded reveals itself, and that with a vehemence which will defy correctives which applied now might avert the danger.

INVOLUNTARY COWARDICE.—Two almost incredible and yet unfortunately well authenticated instances of the seemingly callous indifference of some persons to the imminent peril of others were reported last week. On the Monday a crowd of about fifty able-bodied gentlemen stood tamely at the edge of the Long Water in Kensington Gardens, and saw a little girl of four years old drown in three feet depth of water, without making any effort to rescue her, although they were entreated to do so by an old man who had just previously saved another child, and was too feeble to venture in. On the Thursday a similar disgraceful incident occurred in the grounds of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, with the difference that in this case the number of onlookers is put down at a hundred, and that two young men were drowned, one of whom is said to have struggled at the surface for at least ten minutes, no one putting off to save him until it was too late. These facts were attested by a gardener employed in the grounds, who was too far off to render aid himself. It is difficult to contemplate such incidents without a feeling of indignation, and even humiliation, but yet, if calmly considered and accurately investigated, we have little doubt but that it would be found that both at Kensington and Sydenham there were at least some persons present whose abstention from interference was not the result of any lack of personal courage, but simply the effect of momentary panic combined with that involuntary feeling common to most people when in a crowd which prompts them to look anxiously for what others may attempt to do rather than to make any effort themselves. It was this species of hesitation (not by any means the necessary sign of cowardice) which prevented any of M. Godard's companions from precipitating themselves into the Danube the other day when told by the aeronaut that there was "one too many" in the car of the balloon. The moral of all this is that people should endeavour to train and discipline their nerves precisely in the same way that they train their muscles and cultivate their intellects. It is true enough that in most cases of personal danger, absence of body is preferable to presence of mind, but as the former cannot always be ensured it becomes our duty to acquire the latter, and that this may be done to a very great extent, we have ample evidence from a variety of sources. Some such discipline as is undergone by the pupils (of both sexes) of the St. John's Ambulance Association would be of great benefit to all who would submit themselves to it, for it cannot be doubted that the habit of acting systematically and coolly in one kind of emergency makes a person better fitted to cope with those of other kinds.



SHARKS have invaded the waters round New York, and bathers at the neighbouring watering-places on the coast are in a great state of alarm.

DR. TANNER is not dead after all, so say the American journals. He has not even been away from the United States, but is preparing for a ninety days' fast.

AN EXHIBITION OF SANITARY APPLIANCES and articles of domestic use has been held at Eastbourne this week, lectures on subjects connected with the collection being given daily.

THE GREAT DUKE OF WELLINGTON and Lord Winchelsea fought a duel in Battersea Park over fifty years ago, and a stone and inscription are to be erected on the identical spot in commemoration of the encounter.

MR. GLADSTONE has presented the Nottingham Free Public Library with copies of those of his works not out of print, as a mark of appreciation of the town's public spirit. The gift consists of "Homer," "Homeric Synchronism," "Juventus Mundi," and "Gleanings of Past Years."

CARRIER PIGEONS will probably prove of considerable use to the Indian army in the future. The military authorities propose to train pigeons in all large British cantonments, so that the birds may be available as messengers in cases of emergency where the telegraph has been destroyed.

THE TELEPHONE IS TO BE POPULARISED IN BERLIN by the establishment of a large telephone office, where the general public may communicate with such private houses as possess apparatus of their own, and are duly connected with the office. On payment of 6d. any one will be enabled to converse for five minutes.

A COFFEE CONTEST is one of the amusements of the Brussels Kermesse this week, amongst other curious and rough specimens of Flemish rejoicings in the older quarters of the town. The lucky woman who can drink the largest number of cups of coffee, and can swallow the beverage hottest, will be awarded a new dress.

A THIEVISH SEAL has been annoying Cornish fishermen of late by following their boats and robbing them of valuable salmon peel. One night the thief was impudent enough to snatch part of an 8lbs. peel out of a Padstow fisherman's hand, just as the prize was being hauled into the boat; so next night a crew went out in search of the depredator, and shot it through the head.

TWO INTERESTING COLLECTIONS OF LETTERS are now carefully stowed away in the Paris National Library—not to see the light for years to come. One is the secret correspondence of Napoleon III. and Madame Cornu, which is to be published under the direction of M. Renan in 1885; the other that of Alfred de Musset and George Sand, sealed up in an iron casket until 1910 A.D.

A VERITABLE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS lately passed through the German Post Office. The bird was a stuffed one, and not being claimed was put up for sale. As the official conducting the sale held up the goose for inspection, and, in order to show it to more advantage, untied its wings, he was surprised to find concealed behind the left wing a small package containing 175*l.* in bills of 500 and 100 marks. Oddly enough neither the sender nor the consignee of the bird can be found.

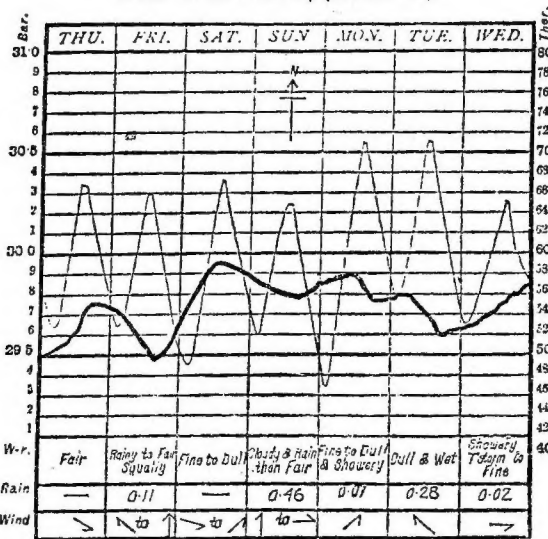
THE HEAVY RAINS IN SWITZERLAND have greatly damaged the mountain passes, and three Dutch tourists, M. Brockmann and his wife and daughter, have been killed by a landslide on the Tête Noire road. The coachman, finding the road dangerous, urged them to stay at a hotel near the Vallorcine Bridge, but the travellers decided to return to Chamounix, and the carriage had scarcely turned round when the road gave way, and passengers and horses fell over the precipice into the waters of the Eau Noire. The driver jumped from his seat and was saved.

M. GAMBETTA'S CANE, with which the enraged orator endeavoured to enforce silence upon his turbulent Belleville hearers last week, has been bought as a precious relic by an Englishman, so the Paris *Figaro* tells us. But the delighted purchaser has been sadly deceived in his treasure. The cane was not M. Gambetta's after all, but was merely borrowed from a neighbour when the noise became overpowering, and was utilised for such fierce blows on the table that its original owner took it to a shop to be repaired. The stick was past mending, however, and the shopkeeper offered to keep it and sell it to the first Englishman he met. And so he did next morning for a very heavy consideration.

A PERILOUS BALLOON ASCENT was made last Sunday near Vienna by the well-known French aeronaut, M. Godard, and three Austrian journalists. Shortly after leaving the earth they were caught in a terrific thunderstorm, and were forced to descend, when to their horror they found themselves just over the Danube. The balloon was coming down with enormous speed, no anchorage could be found, and drowning seemed imminent. M. Godard somewhat coolly told his companions that they were one too many; but, as nobody took the hint, he threw over the anchor and an immense length of rope, and providentially grappled the brushwood at the river's edge, securing the car only a few feet from the water.

LION-HUNTING UNDER VERY EASY CIRCUMSTANCES was recently described by a contemporary, and now M. Bombonnel, the originator of the project, has sent over an attractive prospectus of his intended wild-beast preserve in Algeria. Sport of the most exciting character, as this ingenious Gaul proposes it, is to be combined with the comfort of a luxurious European resort. A tract of picturesque country conveniently situated near a railway is to be converted into an enclosure abounding with lions and panthers, which will be attracted by the bait of broken-down old goats, horses, mules, &c. Round the enclosure will be constructed snug hiding-places for the benefit of ladies anxious to see the hunt, and yet to be protected from cold and danger, while hardy sportsmen willing to brave night air and wild beasts' claws will be accommodated with open ambuscades. Quantities of smaller game, from wild boars and hyænas to quails and partridges, will also be available, good dogs being kept as well as practised native hunters, and all being under the personal direction of the projector himself. As to creature comforts there will be a splendid pavilion, with sleeping, sitting, and billiard-rooms, and the best of cooking and wines, while for all these attractions only 80*l.* is to be charged for a stay of two months. This subscription is available for five years, the hunting season lasting from November to April.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK AUG. 18 TO AUG. 24 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather of this period has been unsettled and rainy in the extreme, and temperature has continued low for the time of year. The week commenced with a briskly-rising barometer, a light west-north-westerly breeze, and very fair weather, but on Thursday night (18th inst.) a deep depression made its appearance on our western coasts, and in the course of the ensuing day the disturbance passed quickly across our islands, causing a rapid fall in the mercury, a considerable freshening of the south-westerly and southerly winds, and exceedingly wet weather. By the evening of Friday (19th inst.) the centre of the disturbance had reached the north-east of England, and the wind in London had veered to the westward, while the sky had cleared. These improved conditions continued throughout the greater part of Saturday (20th inst.), but at night it was evident that more unsettled weather was approaching our western coasts, and in the course of Sunday (21st inst.) the wind backed to the southward, and some very heavy showers of rain fell. During noon and five P.M. half an inch of rain was collected. The latter part of Sunday (21st inst.) and early part of Monday (22nd inst.) were again fair, but in the evening of Monday a shallow disturbance formed in the south-west, and, passing across our midland and southern districts next day, gave us a considerable fall of rain and severe thunderstorms in some parts of England. On Wednesday (23rd inst.) the weather was much finer, but it did not appear at all settled, and shortly after one P.M. a slight thunderstorm passed over the metropolis. The highest point reached by the thermometer has been only 71°, and on Sunday (21st inst.) the maximum was only 65°. The barometer was highest (29.96 inches) on Saturday (20th inst.); lowest (29.47 inches) on Friday (19th inst.); range, 0.49 inches. Temperature in the shade was highest (71°) on Monday and Tuesday (22nd and 23rd inst.); lowest (47°) on Monday (22nd inst.); range, 24°. Rain fell on five days. Total amount, 0.83 inches. Greatest fall on any one day, 0.46 inches, on Sunday (21st inst.).

LIEUT.-COL. E. S. HILL, C.B.
1st Glamorgan Artillery Volunteer Corps.

LIEUT.-COL. E. J. TILNEY, C.B.
5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. F. ELKINGTON, C.B.
Deputy Adjutant-General for the Auxiliary Forces.

LIEUT.-COL. VISCOUNT RANDOLPH, K.C.B.
and South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

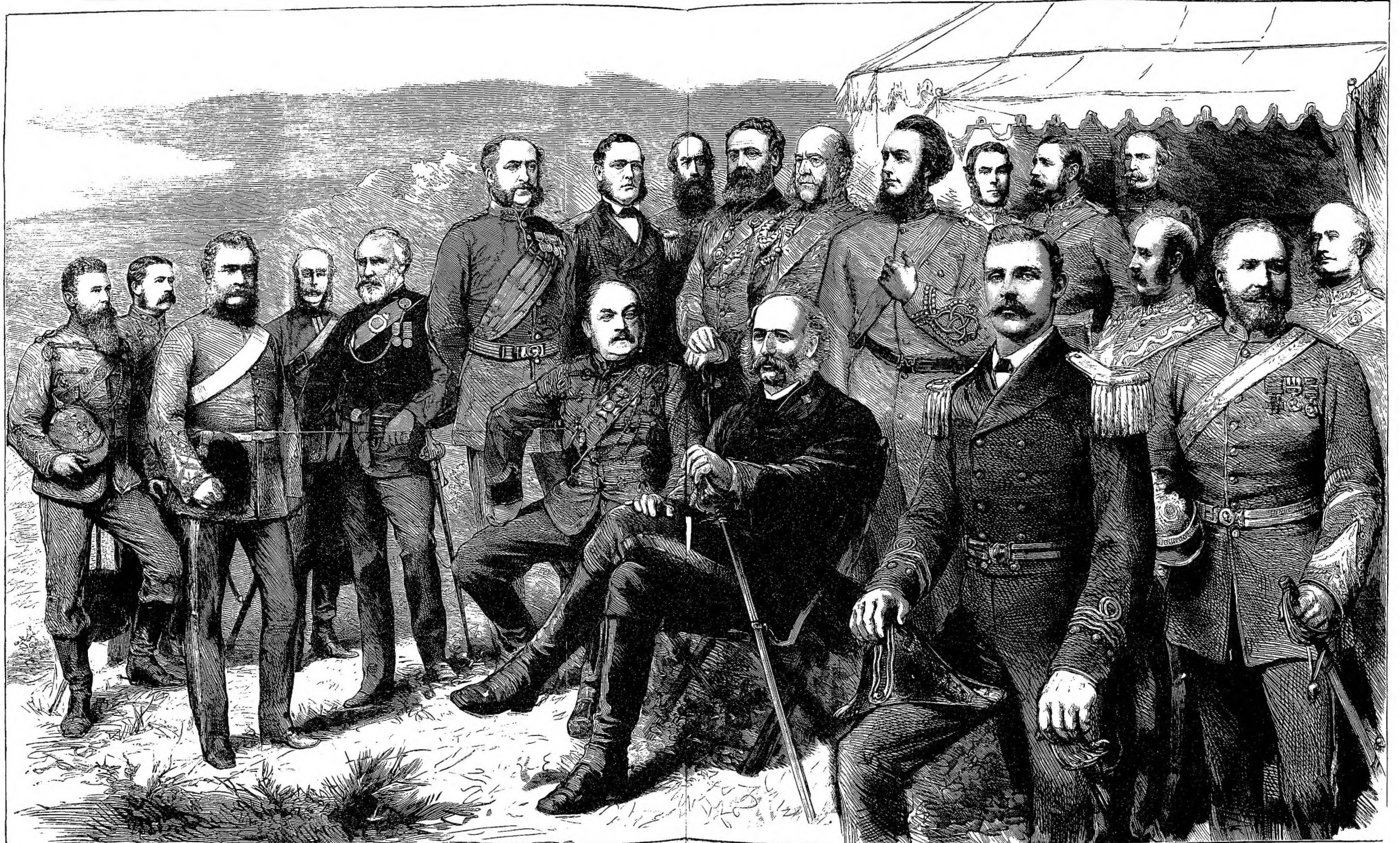
LIEUT.-COL. SIR R. LOYD-LINSAV, V.C., K.C.B.
1st Berkshire Rifle Volunteers.

LIEUT.-COL. SIR W. BARTELOT-BARTELOT, C.B.
and Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAVID DAVIDSON, C.B.
1st (Queen's) City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade.

SIR ALLEN WILLIAM YOUNG, C.B.
Commanding the London Brigade of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.

LIEUT.-COL. EWEN MACPHERSON, C.B.
1st Inverness (Highland) Rifle Volunteer Corps.



LIEUT.-COL. SIR C. W. SHAKERLEY, BART., C.B.
5th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

LIEUT.-COL. ADDISON POTTER, C.B.
1st Northumberland and Durham Artillery Volunteer Corps.

LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. C. H. LINDSAY, C.B.
6th Middlesex (St. George's) Rifle Volunteer Corps.

COLONEL THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES STUART, VISCOUNT
HARDINGE (AIDE-DE-CAMP TO HER MAJESTY)
Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps.

GENERAL W. M. S. MCMURDO, K.C.B.
Hon. Col. of the Engineer and Railway Transport Volunteers and 5th Middlesex
Hunt of Court Rifle Volunteer Corps.

COLONEL LORD ELCHO (AIDE-DE-CAMP TO HER MAJESTY)
Honorary Colonel 5th Middlesex (London Scottish) Rifle Volunteer Corps.

ERNEST HOBART INMAN, ESQ., C.B.
Commanding the Liverpool Brigade of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.

LIEUT.-COL. SIR H. WILMOT, BART., V.C., C.B.
1st Derbyshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

LIEUT.-COL. DONALD MATHESON, C.B.
1st Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps.

THE VOLUNTEERS—OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN PROMOTED IN AND APPOINTED TO THE ORDER OF THE BATH, AND WHO
HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AIDES-DE-CAMP TO HER MAJESTY



FRANCE.—With striking unanimity France has pronounced her satisfaction with the present form of Government, and Sunday's elections have resulted in the complete triumph of Moderate Republicanism. Extreme Radicals and Reactionaries are alike in humiliating minority, for while the Irreconcilables have been far less successful than they had expected, the Reactionaries are fairly nowhere, having lost 58 seats to the Republicans, and the Bonapartists in particular being badly beaten. Out of 483 definitive elections the Republicans claim 403 seats, the Monarchists 38, and the Bonapartists 42, while the majority not being sufficient in 64 cases, a second ballot will be necessary, and will probably bring fresh recruits to the Moderates. Strictly speaking, the last-mentioned party, while gaining 58 new seats, have lost 10 of their old constituencies; the Monarchists have lost 18 and gained 11, and the Bonapartists have lost 40 and only gained 3 fresh seats. In the last Chamber the Reactionaries numbered 150, at present they only muster 80; while their opponents are subdivided into 34 belonging to the Left Centre, 156 to the Pure Left, 187 to the Republican Union (the most consolidated and powerful body), and 26 to the Extreme Left. Two features are especially noticeable in the elections—the complete tranquillity of the voting, the only disturbance recorded being a slight excitement at Tourcoing, near Lille; and the large number of outgoing Deputies re-elected—a result mainly due to the short time available for preparation. Many names hitherto prominent in public life are missing, particularly in the Bonapartist ranks. Among the notable defeats is that of M. Bardoux, who framed the ill-fated *Scrutin de liste* measure. M. Clémenceau has carried both divisions of Montmartre by an immense majority, and all the Ministers are returned; but it is widely remarked that most of the candidates openly recommended by M. Gambetta have either been rejected or must submit to a second ballot. And for the first time in his career M. Gambetta himself must undergo the latter ordeal, his election being contested in the second and more violent division of Belleville, where he met with his late unpleasant reception. As had been foreshadowed a considerable number of the Bellevilleites deserted their old leader, and whereas, in 1877, M. Gambetta polled in both divisions 13,000 votes out of 18,000, this year he obtained only 9,500, though the number of electors was considerably increased. In the first division he won by 352 votes, but in the second district the majority necessary by law in his favour was only obtained by the disallowing of certain dubious voting-papers. These papers have been examined by the Revising Committee, who consider a second ballot will be necessary. By many it is considered that this virtual defeat in the Radical stronghold will in reality react in M. Gambetta's favour, by forcing him into the arms of the Moderates, and so winning for him much sympathy hitherto alienated. The question of the hour is now whether M. Gambetta will openly take office or will still adhere to his old plan of secretly directing affairs.

Such attention as could be spared from the elections has been liberally bestowed on the difficulties respecting the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty, and, notwithstanding the repeated issue of semi-official notes justifying M. Tirard's conduct in threatening to discontinue the negotiations, his action is generally condemned. It is freely acknowledged that both MM. Ferry and St. Hilaire favour more conciliatory action, but cannot convert the Minister of Commerce to their views. Turning to Colonial affairs, the news from Tunis continues very unsatisfactory. The Bey has at last despatched a considerable army to Kairwan, in the south of his dominions, which adjoins the disaffected part of Algeria, hoping to restore order without French aid. Indeed, should the French troops attempt to co-operate there, it is feared that the Bey's soldiers would coalesce with the other natives against the foreign intruders. Meanwhile, the French forces have left Goletta, to draw nearer Susa, where a fanatic Moor recently ran a-muck, and was only captured after killing a Maltese. He was promptly hanged—this being the first instance of Tunisian justice during the Ramadan Fast—but not before he had aroused such excitement in the town that the captain of the British vessel *Monarch* offered to send off boats for the protection of the Europeans. The Arab inhabitants, however, behaved remarkably well, and quiet was restored.

PARIS has been alarmed by a disastrous fire at some mineral oil warehouses in the suburb of Aubervilliers, causing damage to the amount of 20,000*l.*—There has been one dramatic novelty—an American piece, adapted from Cooper's "Spy"—*Un Patriote*, by MM. Dartois and Gerard, at the Gaité.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.—Turkey is at present absorbed in the finance question, and while the Financial Commission has held several further sittings, and Server Pasha has been explaining his plans to the Sultan, little can be done until the arrival of the British and French delegates, who were expected at Constantinople on Thursday. The Porte is now preparing a Note to the Powers respecting the amount of the Bulgarian tribute and the portion of the Ottoman debt to be assumed by the different States in return for the ceded territories. Meanwhile the German official, Bertram Effendi, has sent in his scheme of Customs reform, which includes the appointment of a Commission of Inspection under his own supervision.—The discovery of a conspiracy against the Sultan's life is announced, but the plot is only believed to be a false alarm.

The new Greek frontier arrangements progress most smoothly, and the Hellenic troops entered Thessaly on Saturday morning, the Turks having previously withdrawn, and having by way of farewell set fire to the village of Kaitza. The final evacuation must be completed in a little over two months. Curiously enough, though the Greeks have been clamouring for immediate possession of their new territory they now announce that they will not be able to occupy the different points as quickly as the Turks withdraw.—Two of the brigands who captured Mr. Suter have been caught, with a considerable amount of money, one of the captives being the chief.

GERMANY is preparing alike for military and political manoeuvres, as the usual autumn army exercises begin next week, and the elections are fixed for October 22. The Liberals are not very hopeful of success, for the Conservatives will probably be strengthened by the Ultramontanes, pacified by the late action of the Government in Clerical affairs. On their side, the Socialists will be much hampered by the recent measure placing many important German towns in a state of siege. The grand cavalry manoeuvres take place near Könitz, where there will be a gathering of Royal guests, the Emperor being present for a short time before going to Karlsruhe for his grand-daughter's wedding, and subsequently to Baden-Baden, where he will be joined by the Empress. Emperor William is said to have been much tried by the recent chilly weather.

The French elections have been watched with great interest, and much covert satisfaction is felt at M. Gambetta's comparative ill-success at Belleville. While Government organs also are gratified by the temporary failure of the Anglo-French Treaty arrangements, the Liberals ask whether the cessation of the treaty will not injure German commerce, as the general tariff will then come into force, causing heavy duties on imports from Germany into France.

RUSSIA has at last concluded her dispute with China, and the treaty returning Kuldja to its owners after ten years' foreign occupa-

tion is now an accomplished fact. Only a small strip of territory has been retained for the settlement of those who choose Russian nationality, free option being permitted, while the transfer is to be completed within three months and the frontier fixed shortly afterwards. China grants an amnesty to all rebels, and promises to pay Russia nine millions of roubles as indemnity for Muscovite trade, incurred; while valuable privileges are offered to Chinese which will be further protected by consuls in the principal Chinese towns.—The Czar and his family remain closely secluded at Peterhoff, but have taken great interest in the late military manoeuvres at Krasnoe Selö, the Czarina and her two sons being constantly present on the ground.—General Ignatieff has sent instructions to the authorities of the Black Sea ports to expel all destitute Jews, as well as Israelites who are foreign subjects, and is very busy with Press restrictions, having warned and prohibited the street sale of the *Golos's* successor, the *New Gazette*, which has now ceased to appear.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.—The rivals for the Afghan sovereignty at length show some signs of action, for Ayoub has sent a large force out of Candahar, while the Ameer and his army are stated to have encamped outside Cabul. Abdurrahman has issued a proclamation of his intended march to the Northern Afghans, and while busily enlisting fresh irregulars, has advanced two months' pay to the regular soldiers. He has also despatched strong reinforcements to Khelat, which it appears has not been evacuated after all, but is well garrisoned. Before leaving Cabul the Ameer imprisoned Mahomed Jan and other prominent leaders, who might be tempted to stir up strife in his absence, while he takes with him the Akhoond of Swat and the son of the fanatic priest Moosk-i-Alam, two personages calculated to influence devout Mussulmans in his favour. Unlike his opponent, Ayoub does not pay his forces, who, therefore, continue to desert in large numbers, and to quarrel among themselves. Many of the Duranis have gone home, and public feeling in Candahar is decidedly turning against Ayoub. Accordingly he is sending off treasure, guns, and ammunition to Herat, and in his turn has issued a proclamation maintaining his pretensions, and announcing a holy war.

In INDIA proper the Government anticipate further troubles with the Khyber tribes, and propose next winter to blockade several sections of the Khels, one of whom was concerned in the late raid near Peshawar.

UNITED STATES.—The President seems to grow gradually weaker, and though his condition fluctuates from day to day, the physicians do not appear very hopeful. During his illness he has lost eighty pounds, being now reduced to mere skin and bone, and the chief danger lies, not in the wound, which is doing well, but in the extreme weakness of the stomach. If he can take sufficient nourishment Dr. Blaine thinks he may recover, but he is further troubled by the swelling of the parotid gland, which enhances the difficulty of swallowing. On Wednesday he could take rather more liquid food by the mouth, so the enemata were suspended, while, as he was a little stronger after a good night's rest, the doctors decided to lance the parotid gland. The President bore the operation well and rested quietly afterwards. The utmost sympathy has been shown for President Garfield not only in his own country but abroad, Pope Leo being the latest inquirer.

Travellers to Europe are coolly advised by the Irish Dynamite Convention, lately sitting in New York, to avoid all British vessels after September 1st.—The Apache Indians are causing much trouble on the New Mexican border, and six Americans have been killed in a skirmish.

MISCELLANEOUS.—ITALY continues vehemently excited on the Papal question, and the Government have officially stated that while respecting the right of public meeting, they will maintain the Law of Guarantees, and will protect the security of the Pope and the independence of his spiritual sovereignty. The report of King Humbert's visit to the Emperor of Austria, and a consequent Italo-Austro-German Alliance, is still ventilated by the Italian Press, but is generally denied in Vienna.—SPAIN has been holding a General Election, in which the Government and Liberal party are victorious.—SWITZERLAND has expelled the Nihilist leader, Prince Krapotkine, who has been living there for some time past.—In EGYPT a "false prophet" has appeared in the Soudan, causing a riot between the natives and the military, in which 120 soldiers were killed.—In SOUTH AFRICA Sir Evelyn Wood has gone on a mission to Zululand, and the new Transvaal Government are already in trouble, a number of Boers at Potchefstroom refusing to accept the new Landrost. M. Joubert has gone to restore order. Throughout the State general dissatisfaction is expressed with the Convention, which it is thought will not be ratified by the new Volksraad.



THE Queen and the Princess Beatrice have gone to Scotland for their usual autumn visit. Before leaving Osborne Her Majesty knighted several gentlemen, received Prince Takahito of Japan, and on Saturday, with Princess Beatrice, visited the Victoria Hospital at Netley, subsequently going up Southampton Water before returning to Osborne. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Captain Carter of the guardship *Hector*, and other guests dined with the Queen in the evening, when the band of the Royal Marines played a short selection. On Sunday morning Canon Prothero performed Divine Service at Osborne before Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Edinburgh, with her two eldest children, and in the evening the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, with Princess Victoria and the members of their suite, dined with the Queen. Next morning the Crown Princess came to Osborne to wish Her Majesty good-bye, Princess Beatrice accompanying her sister back to Trinity Pier, Cowes, and in the afternoon the children of the Crown Prince and Princess and of the Duchess of Edinburgh visited the Queen. Captain Mackinnon and Lieutenants Lynch and Hamilton were subsequently received by Her Majesty. On Tuesday evening the Queen and Princess Beatrice left Osborne, and, crossing to Gosport in the *Alberta*, took special train direct to Edinburgh, where they arrived on Wednesday morning to breakfast. During their visit to Edinburgh the Royal party stayed in Holyrood Palace, and on Wednesday afternoon Her Majesty and the Princess visited the new Royal Infirmary. On Thursday the Queen was to hold the Volunteer Review, the party being joined by the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, and Cambridge, and yesterday Her Majesty would go on to Balmoral, where the Court will remain until November.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters remain on board the *Osborne* off Cowes for ten days longer, leaving for the North on Tuesday week. The Prince sailed round the Isle of Wight on Saturday.—Princes Albert Victor and George have left Brisbane with the Detached Squadron for Fiji.

Princess Louise has gone to stay with the Grand Ducal Family at Hesse after a brief visit to Paris, where she inspected the Electrical Exhibition.—The Duke of Edinburgh spent Saturday to Monday at Wemyss Castle, inspecting the coast-guard stations at St. Andrew's, Queensferry, and Burntisland. At the latter place the loyal inhabitants had prepared an address, but unfortunately presented

it to the Duke's Secretary, whom they mistook for the Duke. On Monday the Duke reached Leith in the *Lively*, and after strolling about Edinburgh dined with the officers of the Black Watch at Holyrood. On Tuesday he visited the Clyde to inspect the *Cumberland* training ship, and distributed prizes to the boys, afterwards being present at a *dînetur* on board the new Cunard vessel *Servia*. Returning to Edinburgh he was joined in the evening by the Duchess, who had left Osborne on the previous day with the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. The Royal party with their respective families had crossed in the *Alberta* to Portsmouth, and after being greeted with Royal salutes and welcomed by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Crown Prince and Princess came up to town, while the young German Royal people visited the *St. Vincent, Victory*, and other vessels, and the Duchess's children took a drive before returning to the Isle of Wight. The Crown Prince and Princess have been staying at Buckingham Palace, but the Prince left on Tuesday for Germany, while the Princess has returned to Norris Castle for a fortnight.



THE OATH QUESTION.—Last week at the Eastern Police Court, Glasgow, a shop-keeper, named Elizabeth M'Lellan, who had given two women in charge for theft, declined to be sworn, because the Book forbade it. In reply to the Bailie, she said that she was not a Quaker but a Baptist, and declared that she was prepared to go to prison rather than take the oath. She was ultimately allowed to affirm.—On Monday, at Oldham, a County Court judge decided that the Four Gospels was the proper volume on which to administer the oath, and refused to allow the witnesses to be sworn on the whole Bible. He, however, permitted the use of a copy of the New Testament, apparently forgetting that it contains considerably more than the Four Gospels.

PRAYER FOR THE HARVEST.—The Primate has issued a form of prayer for the preservation of the harvest, which he commends to the clergy and laity throughout his own diocese, and any others who may be disposed to adopt it with the sanction of their Diocesan.

THE REVISED VERSION.—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has just received an address from nearly 600 of his clergy, congratulating him on the conclusion of his labours in the revision of the New Testament. In reply, his lordship says that he sincerely joins with them in the prayer that a fuller understanding of God's Holy Word may through this revision be vouchsafed to all who use our mother tongue, and that thus true religion may be more widely spread, both in our own country and abroad.

THE ECUMENICAL METHODIST CONFERENCE will begin its sittings next week in the City Road Wesleyan Chapel, London, under the presidency of Dr. Osborne, President of the English Methodist Conference. The membership of the denominations represented is stated to be 18,000,000, of which 4,000,000 are actual communicants, and the 400 delegates who will attend come from all parts of Europe, Canada, and the United States. Amongst those who come from America will be three Negro Bishops, dignitaries of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. The Conference meets "to promote Co-operation in Home and Foreign Work, so as to ensure the greatest Economy and Efficiency; to promote Fraternity; to increase the Moral and Evangelical Power of a common Methodism; and to secure the speedy Conversion of the World." Among the subjects for consideration are Popery, Paganism, Scepticism, Intemperance, and kindred subjects, the Relations of Methodism to Education, and the Means of Evangelisation.

THE CHURCH RATE IN SOUTHWARK has been approved by the votes of 181 parishioners against 55, only 236 electors going to the poll out of a constituency of 2,500.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT MUSIC HALLS.—At the last general meeting of the Middlesex magistrates, the resolution passed in April last to the effect that Music Halls should not be opened on Sundays, "except for religious services, and the performance of sacred music only," was altered in accordance with the advice of two eminent counsel to "except for religious services with or without sacred music in connection therewith."

SCRIPTURE KNOWLEDGE.—At a recent provincial School Board examination one boy stated that "ale" was one of the "plagues of Egypt," and another that "the ark in which Moses hid himself was pitched inside and out to keep the crocodiles out."



COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.—At the special concert, on Wednesday night, the programme included a more than usual number of pieces by English composers. A symphony and two overtures bearing English names and doing high credit to English art were among the important orchestral displays. The first overture—Sterndale Bennett's *Naiads*, so admired by Mendelssohn, and so unconditionally lauded by Schumann in his *Leipsic Zeitschrift*—written as far back as 1836-7, and delighting from the outset by its spontaneity, freshness, and delicately-interwoven harmonies, preserves all its old charm, and still maintains its right to a place side by side with the *Hebrides*, *Meerstücke*, and *Melusine* of Mendelssohn. The second—Arthur Sullivan's *Overture di Ballo*, composed for and first performed at the Birmingham Festival—sparkles from beginning to end with piquant melody, bright orchestral colouring, and animation sustained with undisturbed felicity. The symphony was Mr. F. H. Cowen's No. 3, in C minor, his second in that key—a work soaring far above ordinary effusions of the kind to which just now the name of "symphony" is more or less inconsiderately applied. There are symphonies and symphonies, and it is pleasant to recognise in Mr. Cowen's ambitious effort a work in all respects as happily developed as it is independently conceived. The praise already so liberally awarded seems better and better deserved at each successive hearing. Mr. Gwyllyn Crowe conducted all three pieces with commendable care and proportionate success, his most exacting task being the symphony, to make which go smoothly from end to end is by no means an easy matter. Here, as in "The Language of Flowers," by the same author, as delicate a tissue of orchestral contrivances as could well be imagined, certain deficiencies, to be remedied by closer familiarity, could hardly escape the ears of connoisseurs. The opening movement of Beethoven's violin concerto, superbly executed by Mr. J. T. Carrodus, "King of English fiddlers," as he has been not inappropriately dubbed, was a conspicuous point of attraction in the first part of the concert. Mr. Carrodus introduced the elaborately ingenious *cadenza* of the late Bernhard Molique, the earliest director of his professional studies at Stuttgart, and played it with an enthusiasm

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well befitting the occasion. The applause at the conclusion was loud and unanimous. Another instrumental display was that of Mr. Richard Rickard in Weber's Concertstück, a very trying piece not to be undertaken without careful consideration in advance. The singers were Mrs. Osgood, Miss Orridge, and Mr. Barton McGuckin, who in examples from Haydn, F. H. Cowen, and Gounod won general approval.

WAIFS.—A grand-nephew of Mendelssohn, well esteemed both as organist and composer, is now residing at Bonn.—One of the novelties in store for the winter delectation of the Viennese is a parody upon Wagner's *Ring des Nibelungen*, now in preparation at the Carltheater.—The great Bull Circus at Madrid, constructed entirely of wood, and capable of accommodating 15,000 spectators, has been destroyed by fire.—If we may believe certain Milanese journals, it is a question whether the Scala will or will not reopen next month. It has no novelty whatever in hand, and the failure of Boito's *Mefistofele* has quite disheartened the management.—M. Maurel, the barytone, erst *protégé*, now rival, of Faure, is engaged to play Hamlet.—Faure's great part—at the autumn performances of M. Ambroise Thomas's famous opera in Barcelona. The conductor will be Signor Faccio, of the Scala (Milan).—The prospectus of the Teatro Comunale, in Bologna, announces, as its chief novelties, M. Massenet's new opera, *Herodade*, and Verdi's remodelled *Simone Boccanegra*, which had no great success lately, when the opera was revived at the Scala.—The Emperor of Austria has given 20,000 florins towards the re-erection of the Czech National Theatre in Prague, recently burnt to the ground.—*La Semaine Musicale*, a new hebdomadary art journal, has been started at Lille.—The monument about to be erected to Lohengrin at Cleves has no connection whatever with Wagner's familiar opera. The Knight of the Swan is supposed, by some credulous people, to have resided during a certain period at Cleves, and the monument simply applies to that mythic personage. We may now reasonably look out for a monument to Siegfried, if not to Lancelot, Tristram, and other valiant knights of King Arthur's "Table Round."—The remains of Henri Vieuxtemps, the King of Belgian violinists, whose death in Algeria we recorded not long ago, have been transferred to Verviers, his native town, where the ceremony of his obsequies will be attended by all the most reputed musicians of Belgium. A Funeral March, from Vieuxtemps's own pen, will be performed on the occasion. Few professors of the "divine art" were more esteemed and admired than Henri Vieuxtemps.—The Meyerbeer Exhibition Prize (at Berlin), for an orchestral overture, a dramatic cantata, and an eight-part vocal *fugue*, has been assigned this year to Herr Engelbert Humperdink, of Xanten on the Rhine, who had already gained the Mendelssohn Foundation Prize at Berlin and the Mozart Foundation Prize at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.—*Francesca di Rimini*, the posthumous opera of Hermann Goetz, produced at Leipzig not long since, under the direction of Herr Anton Seidl, though admirably performed, can only be said to have obtained a *succès d'estime*. It is by general consent pronounced inferior to his earlier opera, *Der Widerspenstigen Zähmung*, founded on Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, an English version of which was brought out by Mr. Carl Rosa, under the direction of Mr. Randegger, at Her Majesty's Theatre in January, 1880, with Miss Minnie Hauk as Katherine, a part which she originally "created" in Berlin, shortly after the composer's much-regretted death. It must be borne in mind, however, that Goetz did not live to complete the score of *Francesca di Rimini*, and that the requisite finishing touches, together with the filling up, instrumenting for the orchestra, and even so far as writing some numbers in the second, fell to the lot of Herr Frank, one of Goetz's most intimate friends. At any rate the work created but faint enthusiasm. It is to be hoped that M. Ambroise Thomas's forthcoming opera, on the same subject and bearing the same title, may prove more fortunate.—Mr. G. Pradeau writes:—"May I ask you to correct a statement concerning me, which was published in the last number of *The Graphic*. The director of the Moscow Conservatory is Mr. Nicolas Hubert, with whom I have been, it is true, negotiating to go there as professor of piano, this post being left vacant too by the death of Nicolas Rubinstein. As I have made up my mind to stay here, it might be prejudicial to me were my friends to believe that I am going to leave London."



THE TURF.—The great majority of racing men, who belong to the upper sections of society, and are constant attendants on almost every race-course in the kingdom, generally aver themselves heartily tired of the sport at the end of the "Sussex Fortnight," and frequently make vows to have nothing to do with it again till Doncaster comes round in the middle of September. And so they betake themselves to their yachts or country houses, engage in home and foreign tours, or seek recreation on the Scotch moors or in the deer forests; but no inconsiderable numbers break their resolutions, and led by some irresistible attraction find themselves on the Knavesmire, assisting at the York race meeting. And certainly there is something specially attractive about the "Old Ebor" gathering. York may be said to be the "cradle" of English racing, and no town, Newmarket alone excepted, has so many Turf traditions of interest connected with it, has seen so many equine celebrities, provides better sport, and it may be added, more racing surprises. The coming St. Leger also draws many to York anxious to hear the last news of the cracks, and to make up their minds for what to lump down their investments. Hence York sees a gathering of the clans from many diverse quarters and pursuits, and during the present week the old city has shown no evidence of decadence from a racing point of view. True that the scratching of Peregrine has taken almost all interest out of the coming St. Leger, it seeming merely a matter of health for the Derby winner, Iroquois, and that the continuous downpour of rain on the opening day was enough to damp the spirits of the most ardent Turfite; still the three days' racing, as a whole, were interesting and exciting enough to maintain the character of the time-honoured meeting. The proceedings opened with the Badminton Plate for two-year-olds, and Gaydene's victory confirmed her recent form in the South. The Harmony filly was second, and Anthem, with Archer up, was only third, after being made first favourite, in accordance with what seems now to be almost the universal rule with Archer's mounts. In the Zetland Stakes, which produced a field of six, Zanon, the first favourite, ran a dead heat with Nectar, the least fancied of the lot, and was beaten in the run-off. Gheimmiss, the unbeaten, with odds on her, won the Convivial Stakes, and Thebais easily enough gave weight to and beat Bal Gal and Lucy Glitters in the Yorkshire Oaks, and thus disposed of their chances in the St. Leger. For the Lonsdale Plate, a favourite scurry, Street Arab, who ran well during the "Sussex Fortnight," was made favourite in a field of fourteen, and ran second, Scaramouch, who started at 12 to 1, beating him by three-parts of a length. In the Biennial, on the second day, Amalfi by defeating Gaydene showed that after all no very great error had been made in supposing him to be a better horse than some of his recent form had suggested. There were only two runners, but it was a very sporting affair, Archer only getting home on the winner by a head. The Great Ebor Handicap saw a round dozen at the post, and Brown Bess, the heroine of the Great Metropolitan and

Goodwood Stakes, held her ground in the market to the last, starting at 13 to 8. Sideral and Dreamland were next in demand, and Mother Shipton fell back to 8 to 1. The trainer of the latter, however, was probably not far out in intimating that the filly was as good as Lawminster at even weights, as she won easily enough, Hagioscope (with his 10lb. extra) being second, and Dreamland third. The scratching of Dominic, a prominent favourite, at almost the eleventh hour, was a painful feature in connection with this once-popular handicap, and another nail in the coffin of ante-post betting on minor races. It would be an "end devoutly to be wished" if all such betting became a thing of the past. It would save many a poor backer's pocket scores of pounds in a year. Perhaps one of the safest lines in backing horses is to follow a good two-year-old when once the animal has shown winning form; but it is no royal road to success. It seemed good business enough, for instance, to lay 2 to 1 on Dutch Oven (though penalised 10lbs.) in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, but the well-bred Nellie (Hermit-Hippia) was too much for her, beating her easily by three-quarters of a length.—Since the scratching of Peregrine for the Leger naturally enough Iroquois has advanced in the market, and, if all goes well with him, possibly odds may be laid on him at the start. The only problem of interest left is whether St. Louis will be able to stand the requisite training up to the day. He was the "champion" two-year-old last year, and though only part trained showed well in the Derby for a mile.

CRICKET.—Rain has sadly interfered with this game since our last, and again caused many interesting matches either to be drawn or to present a result not altogether trustworthy. In the first innings Somersetshire made a good fight against Gloucestershire at Cheltenham, but eventually was beaten by seven wickets.—There could be but one end to the Surrey and Lancashire match at the Oval, the former being defeated by 216 runs. The Home team, however, did well in getting their opponents down for 78 in the first innings; but what shall be said of Surrey's first total of only 36, and its second of 81 as against 255 of Lancashire?—At Huddersfield Yorkshire gained a well-earned victory over Middlesex by 15 runs; and Kent (alas, poor Kent!), at Maidstone, has been defeated by Derbyshire by three wickets.

SWIMMING.—On Saturday last the 500 Yards' Professional Championship was decided at Lambeth Baths, W. Beckwith (Champion of England) and five first-class provincials entering the lists. After a fine race, Beckwith won by six yards, his time being 7 min. 33½ sec. This time is 5½ sec. faster than ever achieved in a bath over twenty-five yards long.—At the Wenlock Baths, on Tuesday last, the 500 Yards' Amateur Championship, organised by the North London Swimming Club, was contested by four competitors, and won by E. C. Daniels of the North London Club for the third time in succession. Time, 7 min 49¾ sec. Mr. Daniels thus becomes the absolute possessor of the silver cup.

PEDESTRIANISM.—Lovers of a fair and square bit of walking had a rare treat at Lillie Bridge on Monday last, when the well-known professionals, Johnson and Thatcher, walked a match of four miles. The men walked with the utmost fairness, and were never apart many yards, it being almost a neck-and-neck business from start to finish. They were level at thirty yards from the tape, and breasted it simultaneously, thus walking the most exciting match since the dead heat between Read and Clark.

BICYCLING.—The meeting between J. Keen and F. De Civry towards the close of last week at the Crystal Palace for a twenty miles' race was anticipated by bicyclists with considerable interest. On the 1st of the present month it may be remembered that Keen gave the French Champion one minute start for the same distance, but when a little more than half the journey had been ridden he had to retire through an attack of cramp. On the present occasion the pair started on level terms, but again Keen had to retire soon after ten miles had been accomplished, owing to his being obliged to give up the use of his right hand, his wrist having been sprained some little time ago. Up to this point the race had been splendidly contested, almost neck-and-neck; and on the retirement of Keen, De Civry expressed his intention of beating record time from ten to twenty miles. And this he ultimately succeeded in doing, completing the full distance in 1 hour 4 min. 21 1-5th sec.—i.e., 54 5-8th sec. quicker than the previous professional "best on record." If he had been pressed, he could doubtless have made it thirty seconds better.—One of the best and closest races recently decided has been between Bulpitt of Southampton and Evans of Southsea. After a very close contest all through the journey of ten miles, Bulpitt won by only three yards in 41 min. 14¾ sec., and thus becomes Champion of Hampshire.

DEER STALKING.—The season seems to be rather a late one, especially in the more Northern forests. Some fine stags, however, have been had, among which one of 17st. has fallen to the Earl of Stamford in Abernethy Forest, and one of 15st. to Mr. H. A. Payne. In Glenfeshie Sir Charles Mordaunt has had good sport. The first stag's head of the season sent to Inverness for preservation was shot at Balnacoll, near Brora. It was a very handsome head of seven tines, with well-set beams, but there was still a good deal of velvet about the horns.

GROUSE SHOOTING.—Some very heavy bags of grouse have been made on the Scotch moors, and doubtless the season will be among the best of late years. Among the spoils recorded, Mr. Bruce and party had 240 brace on Glenprosen, Sir Charles Mordaunt and party 130 brace on Glenfeshie, and on Tilchen Sir George Chetwynd 92 brace.

A TEN HOURS' BILL FOR DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Considerable curiosity, not unmingled, perhaps, with apprehension, is said to be disturbing the retail drapery trade of the metropolis at the present time, in consequence of it being understood that early next Session Earl Stanhope will introduce a Bill to lessen and regulate the hours of labour of females and young persons employed in the business. It is said that a feature of the Bill will be to limit the day's employment of young girls to ten hours. Judging from the tone of the newspaper correspondence on the subject, certain drapers are disposed to regard this as an unwarrantable interference between master and servant, and as an obstruction to their business of too serious a nature to be tamely submitted to. "Such a Bill," writes "an employer in South London of from fifteen to twenty assistants, about half of whom are young ladies," would mean ruin to the girls now engaged, inasmuch as it would inevitably lead to their all being discharged, young men being hired in their stead." This last, however, is a conclusion easier to jump at than to justify. It is a curious feature of our civilisation and social advancement that while bricklayers and their hod-men are flatly refusing to work more than ten hours a day, on the ground that, amongst other reasons, a more protracted spell of labour is too great a strain on their manly strength, we have amongst us hundreds of young women under twenty years old who, as linendraper's assistants, are chained to the counter from eight in the morning until ten at night, from Monday until Friday, and two hours later on Saturday—making a total of eighty-six hours weekly, the able-bodied bricklayer, who leaves work at two o'clock on Saturday, working during the same period but fifty-seven hours. Assuming that there is no alternative in the existing system but to discharge the young females employed and take on young men and lads in their stead, the change, so far from involving the ruin of the former, would probably prove greatly to their advantage. One thing is certain, they would not remain idle because they were unused to hard work, or because a fastidious regard for their personal comfort while in the

service of the average retail linendraper had spoilt them for holding their own in the labour market. There is really no reason at all why the linendraper should keep his shop open later than any other tradesman, except an unreasonable greed to bid against his neighbour for the latest customer. All that the drapers of a locality have to do is to agree amongst themselves to close their premises every evening punctually, say at eight o'clock, and the difficulty is at once got over, and no one the poorer. A much easier way of solving the problem than to adopt the cool suggestion of the South London tradesman, that "an Act of Parliament should be passed, inflicting a penalty on every customer who is caught in the act of shopping after 8 p.m."

LENDING CAB-DRIVERS' LICENSES.—A police case heard and decided on by Mr. Slade, the magistrate of the Southwark Court, will serve to throw a light on one of the mysteries of cab-driving, and which has frequently sorely perplexed aggrieved riders, and placed them in a painfully embarrassed position. A person hiring one of the vehicles in question has serious cause for complaint against the driver thereof. He is intoxicated and reckless, or he is insolent and abusive, or he is extortionate, and insists on twice as much as he is entitled to by way of "fare." The proper, though disagreeable, remedy is to carefully make note of the man's badge number and that of his cab, and summon him to the Police Court; but when this has been done it has over and over again happened that the defendant who appears to answer for his misdeeds is not the offender, and does not bear the least resemblance to him. The figures on his badge, &c., correspond with those embodied on the summons, but beyond that the identity cannot be established. The answer the accused makes is that he knows nothing at all of the matter, that he was miles away from the stated locality at the time mentioned, and that the mistake has no doubt arisen through the real culprit's number being incorrectly taken. The end of it probably is that the plaintiff is bound to admit that he has no charge against the defendant, and the magistrate severely impresses on the former to be more careful in future, and makes an order for the cabman's expenses. But, as was aptly illustrated at the Southwark Court, it is possible that justice may in such cases be defeated by barefaced trickery. In the instance alluded to, the man who was charged with being drunk and incapable while in custody of a cab was not a licensed driver. He had been at one time, but, having been guilty of some misconduct, his license was forfeited, and his badge cancelled. He had a friend, however, who owned a badge and license for which he had no present use, and lent both to the other, in consideration, as was alleged, of receiving so many shillings a day out of the earnings. This was denied, but whether or no it has no bearing on the main merits of the case. It needs no argument to show that a vast amount of mischief might result if the objectionable practice of lending cab-badges and licenses was lightly regarded by the authorities, and the general public will probably be of opinion that the magistrate was not too severe in fining both defendants, one three pounds and the other five, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, and the license to be revoked. It may have been, as regards the case in question, that one of the men was to be as much pitied as blamed. He was, perhaps, actuated merely by a good-natured desire to enable an out-of-work brother whip to earn a few shillings for his family, and it was a misfortune for him that his confidence was abused. But he erred with his eyes open, as the law on the subject is very well understood by the cab-driving fraternity, and no one can be more anxious to see the said law enforced than well-conducted cabmen, who, happily, are in the majority.



HOTEL CHARGES.—It is notorious that hotel and lodging-house keepers vary their charges in proportion to the demand for accommodation in their respective localities, and it is therefore not surprising that some of those at Windsor looked upon the recent Royal Review as a splendid opportunity for making a little extra money. It is quite possible, however, for a greedy landlord to overreach himself, and 2l. 11s. 6d. per day does seem rather high for a small top-floor bedroom, and a share of the use of a sitting-room. These charges have been made the subject of a County Court summons, the hearing of which is adjourned until December.

"DEAD IN LAW."—In the Bankruptcy Court, on Saturday last, the question arose whether a man undergoing penal servitude for embezzlement was liable to be adjudicated a bankrupt. The question was discussed at some length, and a number of authorities were cited, including a decision in the case of Palmer, the Rugeley poisoner, who had been adjudged bankrupt after being arrested on the criminal charge. Ultimately Mr. Registrar Brougham declined to make the adjudication on the ground that the summons was not issued until after the debtor was convicted, and in prison, when he was virtually dead in law, and incapable of committing an act of bankruptcy.

SINGULAR PLEAS.—At Highgate Police Court the other day, a man being charged with drunkenness asked to be let off because he was a native of the place, and had been the first child baptised at Highgate Church; and at the Middlesex Sessions a "traveller," who had stolen a bag of books from a railway waiting-room, declared himself to be "guilty of kleptomania." Neither plea availed. The drunkard had to pay the customary fine; and the thief, against whom a previous conviction was proved, was sentenced to fourteen months' hard labour, and three years' police supervision.

DR. RUDOLPH MESSEL, professor of chemistry, and partner in a firm of chemical manufacturers, with a salary of 2,000l. a year, is the unfortunate victim of an extraordinary malady, the pain of which makes him move his hands about in such a singular way that when standing in a crowd he appears to be intent on picking pockets. Moreover, when he lights his pipe, he has a curious habit of stooping in such a way that he seems to have struck the light for the purpose of examining other persons' clothing. These peculiarities led to his being arrested by a detective on a charge of loitering in a public thoroughfare for an unlawful purpose, but luckily for himself he was able to give satisfactory proof of his position and good character, and the charge was dismissed.

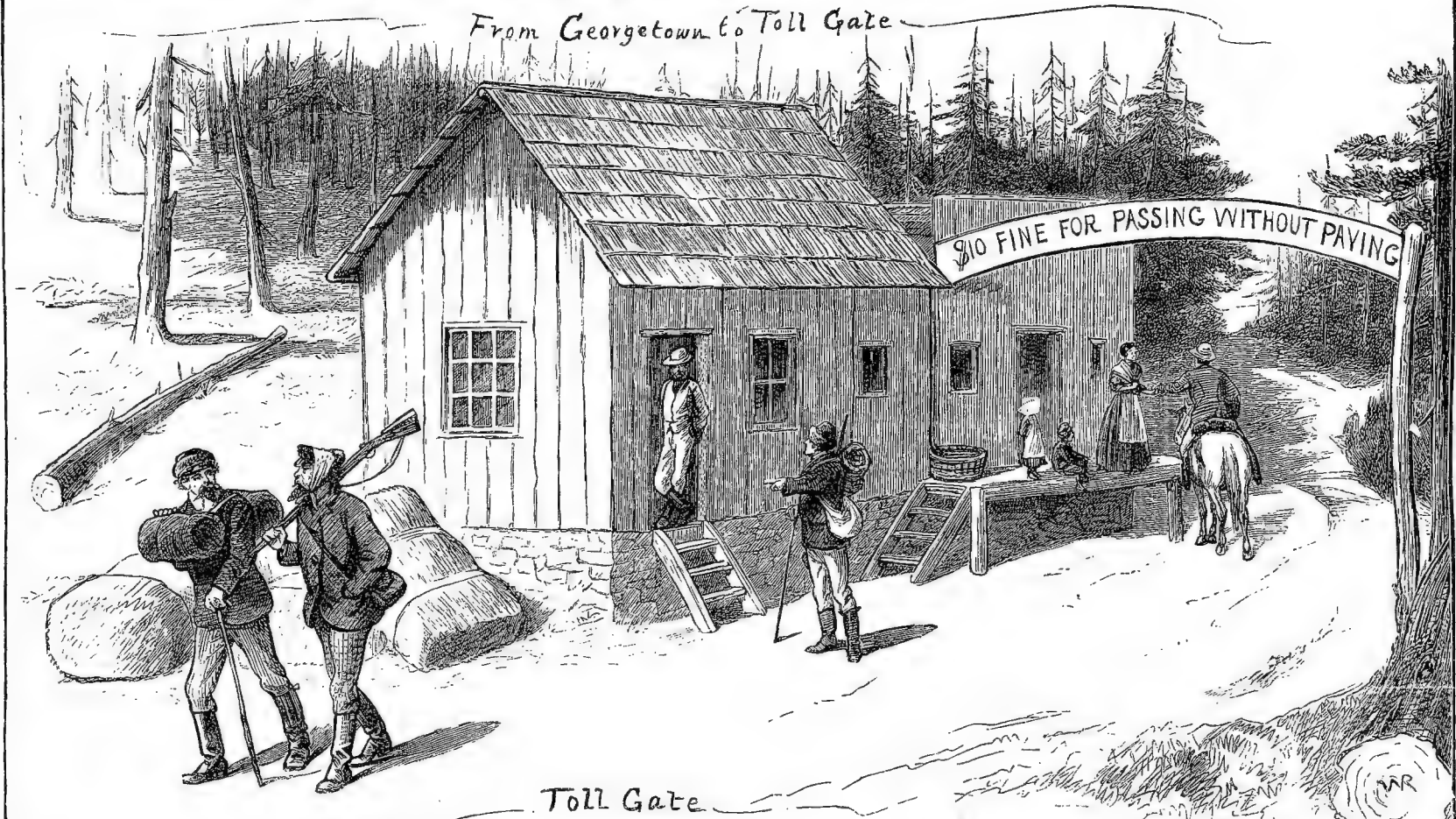
THE VITRIOL-THROWING CASE.—The publisher of *Racing Opinion* has been committed for trial for an alleged libel on Miss McKelvey, the daughter of a publican in Clare Market, who was recently acquitted at the Old Bailey of having caused the death of a man by throwing vitriol over him. The alleged libellous paragraph spoke of her as a "fair and ferocious damsel" who had had "a narrow squeak of studying Judge Stephens in a black cap." Two other persons connected with the paper were also charged, but the summonses against them were withdrawn on their apologising and agreeing to pay costs.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT continues to write lengthy letters to his friend Mr. Guildford Onslow. In the last communication, dated the 16th inst., he says that he had no doubt that his friends, when they voted so strongly for the return of a Liberal Government, thought something would have been done for him; but they can now see how thoroughly mistaken they have been; and he himself has given up all hope of his case being brought before the House of Commons.

THE NOTTING HILL INCENDIARY, William Nash, who burned six people to death by setting fire to his house, is not to be hanged. He has been respited during the Queen's pleasure.



From Georgetown to Toll Gate



Toll Gate

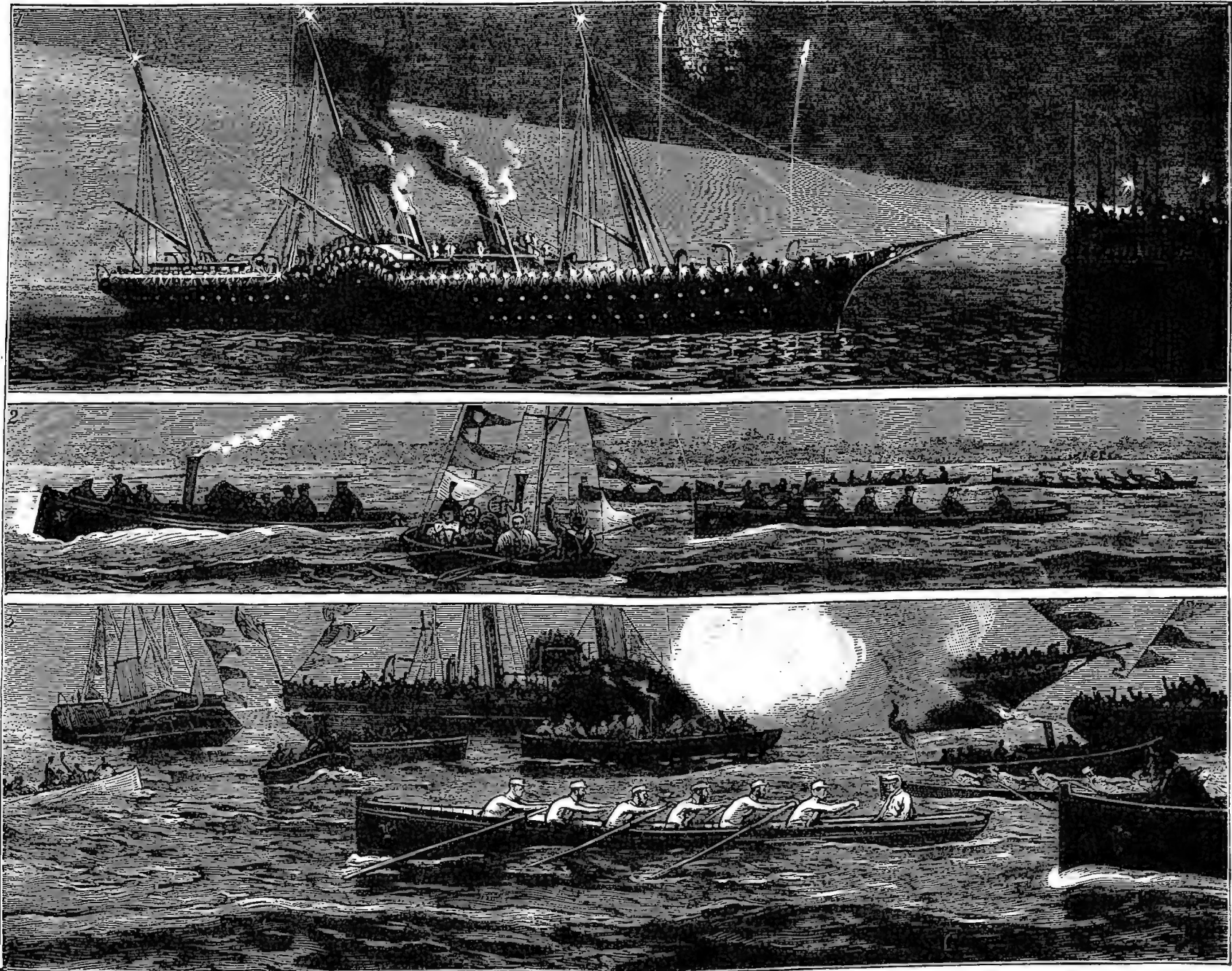


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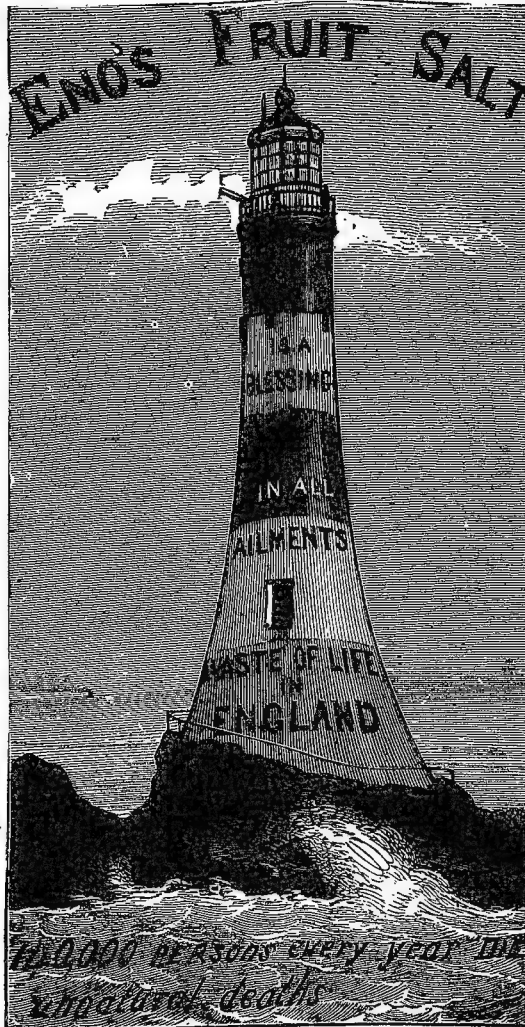
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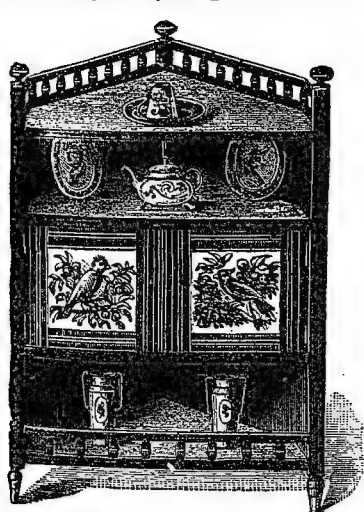
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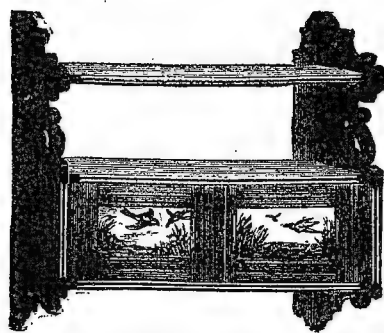
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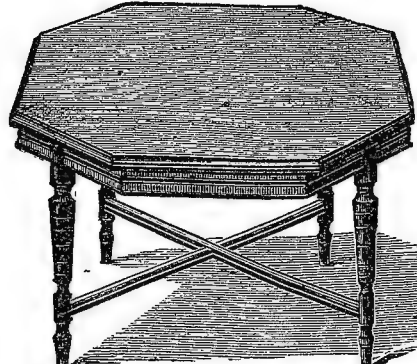
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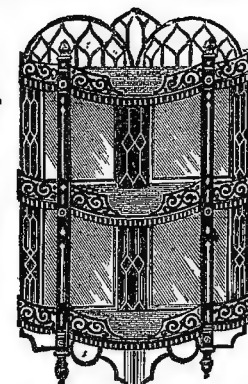
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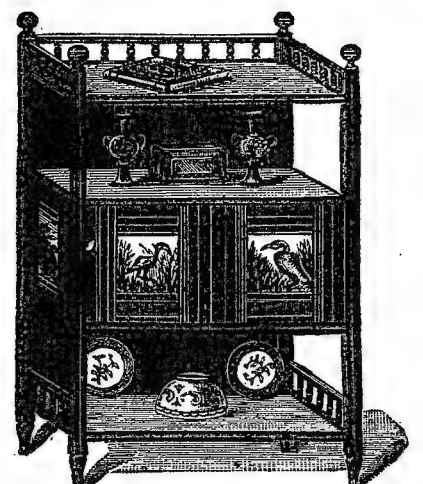
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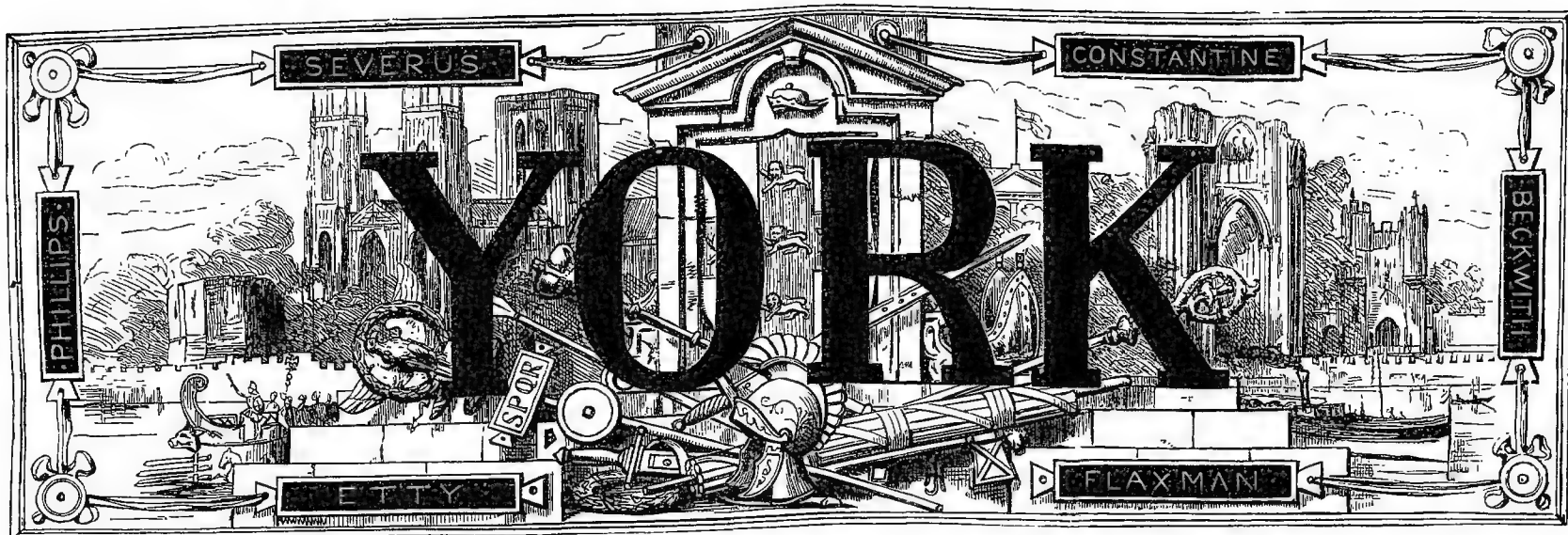
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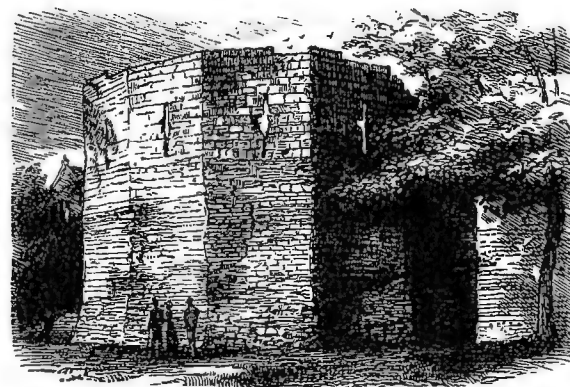
COINS OF SEVERUS AND CONSTANTINE

VEN those who are the least susceptible of impression cannot fail to be struck with admiration when, emerging from the Railway Station, the first view of the City of York bursts upon the spectator. Before him the River Ouse flows placidly on, and stretching from its banks are seen the beautiful and undulating gardens of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, rich in architectural remains of departed ages. To the left, the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey intermingle with the rich foliage of the surrounding trees, and

Beyond, in lofty majesty
The Minster's towers arise on high,
Fit temple of the Deity!

Further to the right are dotted the spires of old Ebor's many churches, whilst its ancient walls, as they stretch to the river's brink, form an interesting foreground to the whole, and complete a picture of singular beauty.

The City of York is situated in the centre of a rich agricultural district, called the Vale of York, through



ROMAN MULTANGULAR TOWER



YORK FROM THE CITY WALLS
YORK ILLUSTRATED

which the River Ouse, strengthened by numerous tributaries, winds its way towards the Humber, flowing through the middle of the city, and running nearly due south. It is probably the most ancient city in Britain, and, according to historians, was a flourishing place 2,000 years ago. It is the capital of the largest county in England, the most celebrated city of the North, and is situated nearly midway between the English and the Scotch capitals, being 198 miles from London, and 201 from Edinburgh.

Its early history is lost in obscurity; before the Christian era it seems to have been a stronghold of the aborigines of the district. It is the see of an Archbishop, whose Palace is at Bishopthorpe, three miles from the city, and it possesses the finest complete Gothic Cathedral in the world.

There is great difference of opinion as to the derivation of the name of York, but the one now generally accepted is that the place was known by the Brigantes, or Ancient Britons, as Yure-Wic; the Danes called it Jorvik, which in after years would easily become the modern York. By the Romans it was called Eboracum, and in Domesday Book it is written Euerwick.

YORK UNDER THE ROMANS

WHATEVER its derivation, the history of York is distinctly recorded from the time of the Roman occupation, and we may pretty accurately fix the era of the foundation of Roman York from the second campaign of Agricola in A.D. 79, which ended in the complete conquest of the Brigantes, who then occupied the Northern part of Britain. This illustrious commander made York one of the chief stations on his line of march to the North; here he commenced building the chain of forts, and here he established the head quarters of the Sixth or Conquering Legion. Hence it became the fixed residence of a wealthy colony of Roman citizens, who lived in all the luxury and grandeur that marked the zenith of the Roman Empire. Septimus Severus, the Roman Emperor,



BUST OF THE EMPEROR SEVERUS, WHO DIED AT YORK, FEB. 4, 210

visited York, the most northern capital of his dominions, about the year 207, and died there after his return from a campaign against the Picts, on Feb. 4th, A.D. 210. His body was burned on the highest of three hills, situate a mile and a half to the west of the city, near the village of Holgate, and his ashes were conveyed to Rome in a golden urn. Constantius Chlorus also ruled and resided in York, where he died about 306, and was succeeded by his more celebrated son Constantine the Great, who also was living there at the time of his father's death. Constantine immediately left for Gaul, and with him the history of York during the occupation of the Romans, which had lasted nearly 400 years, ceased to be important, as the troops were gradually withdrawn.

ITS SUBSEQUENT HISTORY

AFTER the evacuation of the Romans, the city suffered from repeated sieges, and the whole country was overrun by the Picts and Scots, then by the Saxons, and ultimately by the Northmen or Danes, who at last made it one of their settlements. It is described about 990 as thronged with Danish merchants, and as having a population of at least 30,000. In 1066, after the death of Edward the Confessor, Harold Godwinson, King of Norway, and Tostig, Earl of Northumberland, invaded England to dispute with Harold the succession to the Crown. Having defeated the English, under Edwin and Morcar, at Fulford, they took York; but a few days after they were themselves defeated and slain at the battle of Stamford Bridge. Nine days after, Harold was himself slain at the battle of Hastings, and in 1068 William captured York, and built a castle there, now called Clifford's Tower, and a second fortress on Bailes Hill, on the south side of the river. The following year, however, the last great attempt was made to dispute his power, and the Norman garrison set fire to part of the city, lest it should be occupied by the enemy. In this fire the Cathedral and the famous Library of Egbert were completely destroyed. The Danes advanced on the fortress in the confusion which ensued, when it was captured, and the whole garrison, numbering 3,000, were put to the sword. Twenty years after the Norman Conquest, York contained only 10,000 inhabitants. During the reign of King Stephen in 1137 the Cathedral was again burnt to the ground, together with St. Mary's Abbey, the Hospital of St. Leonard, thirty-nine parish churches, and the greater part of the city. In the reign of Henry II., the first English Parliament was held at York (about 1156), Henry at the same time receiving the homage of Malcolm of Scotland. In 1174 the Parliament again met in York. Soon after the accession of Richard I., the dreadful massacre of the Jews took place, when nearly 1,000 men, women, and children lost their lives by fire and sword, through the blind rage of an infuriated mob, led on by a fanatical hermit, who called upon his listeners to exterminate the enemies of Christ. King John, as also Henry III., frequently visited York; and during their reigns several Parliaments assembled there. Under Edward I. Parliament was held twice in York; and Domesday Book and other valuable documents were removed from London to York. In 1311 Edward II. caused the city walls to be fortified. Edward III. often visited the city, and in January, 1328, was married

in the cathedral to Philippa, daughter of William of Hainault. Twenty years later Queen Philippa again entered the city after the battle of Neville's Cross, with David Bruce of Scotland her prisoner. In 1389 the youthful King Richard II. visited York to settle a dispute between the Archbishop and the clergy on the one hand, and the Mayor and citizens on the other. It was on this occasion that Richard took his sword from his side and presented it to William de Selby, then Mayor, to be borne before him and his successors for ever, with the point erect, except in the presence of the Crown, conferring at the same time the title of Lord Mayor, which his successors have ever since retained. A few years later Richard presented a mace to the Lord Mayor, and a cap of maintenance to the Sword-bearer. All these venerable insignia of office may be seen in the Mansion House, the official residence of the Chief Magistrate, and are used by him on all State occasions.

Few cities passed through more numerous and violent changes than did the city of York during the Wars of the Roses. In 1464 Edward IV. was crowned with regal magnificence, on the 4th of May, in the Cathedral. In 1483 Richard III. marched to York with a numerous retinue on hearing of the death of the King, and had an order to establish his power more firmly in the North, and had a solemn requiem sung in the Minster for the soul of his dead brother. In 1503 Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., passed through York in royal state on her Northward journey to become the bride of James IV. of Scotland. In 1513 the body of James IV. of Scotland was brought to York after the battle of Flodden Field. In 1536 Henry VIII., by the suppression of the abbey and monasteries, was the cause of the rising of the people in rebellion, known as the "Pilgrimage of Grace," led by one Robert Aske, who marched upon York and Hull with 40,000 men, and took both places. Henry visited York in 1541, when he established the famous Council of the North. The office of this Court was to hear and determine all causes on the north side of the Trent, and it continued in force till the reign of Charles I. In 1572 the Earl of Northumberland was beheaded in the Pavement for the part he took in the last rebellious attempt made by the Roman Catholics to establish their power in England. In 1603 James VI. of Scotland passed through the city on his way to London to receive the English crown. In 1617 he again visited York, when he attended service at the Minster. In 1639 Charles I. stayed in York three or four weeks on his way to meet the Covenanters of Scotland, spending the time in marshalling his army. Charles again came in 1642, fixing his residence at the Mansion House, then close to the Minster, and remained five months in the city, during which time the State printing press was brought from London, and erected in St. William's College, near the Cathedral. In 1644 York was fully garrisoned and placed in complete defence, guns being placed on the walls and gates under the command of the Marquis of Newcastle. Early in this year the Parliamentary army, under the command of the Earl of Manchester, assisted by Scotch allies, laid siege to and completely invested the city, several batteries being erected so as to command it from different points, and placed under the orders of Sir Thomas Fairfax, the Earl of Leven, Cromwell, and others. For twenty-two days the troops and citizens within the walls defended it with great spirit and valour. Charles, well knowing how important it was to retain possession of such a stronghold, sent Prince Rupert with 20,000 men to its relief. On his approach the Parliamentary army withdrew to Marston Moor, where it was followed shortly after by Prince Rupert, and on July 2nd the deadly battle was fought which brought ruin to the Royalist cause, this being the last of many battles fought for the possession of the city of York. On the 16th of July, 1644, it was formally surrendered to the victorious army, whose generals immediately repaired to the Minster and offered up their thanksgivings for so great a success. The city had suffered severely during the siege, many houses being laid in ruins, but the Cathedral escaped with very little damage. In 1650 Cromwell stayed one night in the city, and was the guest of the Lord Mayor. In 1660, on the 11th of May, Charles II. was proclaimed by the Lord Mayor as King of England with great ceremony, bells were rung and cannons fired in royal salutes from Clifford's Tower, the city being brilliantly illuminated at night. In 1684 Charles deprived the Corporation of its Charter. It was, however, restored in 1688 by the Prince of Orange. In the same year the city was seized by the Earl of Danby on behalf of the Protestant Succession, and early in 1689 William Prince of Orange and Mary his wife, were proclaimed King and Queen of England by the Lord Mayor. More peaceful times now ensued; the military history of York may be said to have ended with the bloodless Revolution of 1688.

We publish an engraving of the City as it appeared in 1738. Little of importance occurred during the remainder of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, beyond exciting political contests for the representation of the county, and latterly York has had its triumphs in the happier domains of Science, Art, and Industry.

MODERN YORK

Is a flourishing city with a population which is little short of 60,000. There is an excellent Market on Saturday, but owing to local jealousies, the members of the Corporation have not yet been able to agree upon a site for the erection of a covered Market Hall. Though not a manufacturing town, there are numerous large establishments, where some hundreds of hands are employed, such as iron foundries, comb, glass, cigar, match, nail, and confectionery manufactories, the latter of which finds a market for its famed products in all parts of the United Kingdom. York returns two Members to Parliament, and the Municipal Government of the city is entrusted to a Corporation, consisting of a Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors. There are also a Recorder, Sheriff, and Town Clerk. Its Cathedral and numerous churches necessarily render the clerical element conspicuous; whilst, as the head-quarters of the Northern Military District, the army takes a prominent position in the society of the city and county. At certain periods it may be considered dull, but few cities have greater opportunities of sociability and enjoyment than York. It has its Yorkshire Gentlemen's Cricket Club, its Tennis Courts, its splendid river for boating excursions, its Regattas, its Military Reviews, its Polo Matches, and its Tournaments. It boasts a Racecourse unequalled in the country, and it is the chief resort of many a keen sportsman, who as the season comes round attaches himself to the far-famed York and Ainsty Hunt. How charming too are those winter gatherings (in that noble suite of rooms, the York Assembly Rooms)—the Union Hunt Ball, the County Ball, the Yeomanry Ball, when from five to eight hundred of the *élite* "join in the giddy dance." And for those who have a religious tendency, there is the Minster with its well-regulated daily services, its magnificent organs, and its afternoon anthem. Nor are its citizens devoid of energy and enterprise. Especially during the last ten years, York has kept pace with towns of greater wealth and larger population. It has its Daily Newspaper (*The York Daily Herald*); its Fine Arts Institution; its Philosophical Society; its School of Art; its Museum; its Hospital; its Dispensary; its Clubs; its Corn Exchange; its Diocesan Training Institution; its Friendly Societies' Hall; its Public Library; its Masonic Hall; its Mechanic Institute; its Fever Hospital; its Tramways; its Rifle Volunteers; its Artillery Volunteers; its New Walk and Esplanade, extending a mile either way from the centre of the city on the banks of the Ouse; and it has its numerous educational establishments, such as the Royal College of St. Peter, which was originally founded by Queen Mary in 1557, and endowed out of the estates of the dissolved Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, and is under the control of the

Dean and Chapter. And noticing those institutions which are connected with its more remote history, we may sum up the whole by saying it possesses Ancient Guilds, Almshouses, Hospitals, and Schools, endowed by our pious forefathers for the maintenance of the aged, the support of the infirm, and the free education of the young, far too numerous to notice individually in this brief sketch. The chief Public Buildings we have illustrated, and described in detail.

THE MINSTER

ON Easter Sunday, the 12th of April, 627, in a little wooden Oratory, erected on the spot where now stands the Minster, Edwin, King of Northumbria, was publicly baptised by Paulinus. Shortly after Edwin commenced to build a larger church of stone, dedicated to St. Peter. The country was, however, some years after overrun with pagans, and the church of Edwin destroyed. In 636 Oswald succeeded in expelling the invaders, resuscitated and firmly established Christianity, and restored the Minster, but was himself soon after killed in battle with the invaders under Penda. This monarch proceeded to demolish the Cathedral and churches. He was, however, slain in battle in 655, and the Minster was completely restored by Oswy, brother of Oswald. Shortly after this Ulphus, a Prince of Deira, the southern part of Northumbria (now the East Riding of Yorkshire), gave all his lands, together with his horn (which horn can now be seen in the Vestry), to the Cathedral Church of York. In 669 Archbishop Wilfrid repaired the Minster, covered the roof with lead, and put glass in the windows. In 741 the Minster was nearly burnt to the ground. In 767 Albert, Archbishop of York (a native of the city), assisted by the learned Alcuin, rebuilt the Cathedral in the finest style of Saxon architecture. It was consecrated on the 8th of November, 781. During one of the sieges at the time of the Norman Conquest the Cathedral was again burnt to the ground; it was rebuilt about 1080 on a larger scale in the Norman style by Archbishop Thomas, who had been appointed to the see by the Conqueror. In the reign of Stephen, 1137, it was again seriously damaged by fire, and for forty years little was done towards its restoration, but in 1171 Archbishop Roger rebuilt the choir in the Norman style to correspond with the rest of the building.

The present erection dates from 1215, when being dissatisfied with the Cathedral as it then stood, Archbishop Walter-de-Grey determined to build one on a grander and more extensive scale. Accordingly, he commenced about 1240, with the present south transept, which he lived to see completed. The north transept was built by John le Romayne, Treasurer to the Cathedral, about 1250; he also built a Bell Tower, now replaced by the Great Lantern Tower. Archbishop le Romayne, son of the Treasurer, pulled down the old Norman nave, and laid the foundation-stone of the present one on the 6th April, 1291, which, with the magnificent west front, was completed by Archbishop Melton, the stone-work in 1345, and the roof in 1355. He also filled the great west window with glass in 1338. The Chapter House was erected during the building of the nave, but the name of the founder is not known. The Norman choir was removed in 1361 by Archbishop Thoresby, who laid the foundation-stone of the present choir, beginning with the Lady Chapel. It was completed in 1400. The present central Lantern Tower was commenced about 1405. The bells were taken down and lay idle for thirty years. As it was necessary to find another place for them, it was decided to build two towers at the west end. The south-west tower which now contains the bells was commenced about 1432 by John de Bermynham, Treasurer. The north-west tower, in which "Great Peter" is hung, was completed about 1470. In 1472, the edifice as it now stands, being finished, was reconsecrated on the 3rd of February, by Archbishop Neville,—the whole time occupied in the erection of the present Cathedral being 244 years.

From this period to the Reformation, little alteration took place; but at the change in the form of worship in the time of Henry VIII., most of the chantries and altars, with the shrine of St. William, were removed. Some of these were restored in the reign of Queen Mary. During the Commonwealth it suffered comparatively little, though it is said Cromwell quartered his cavalry in the Minster, the nave being turned into stables for the horses, at which time a great deal of the ancient glass was destroyed. In 1736 the present pavement was laid down under the direction of the Earl of Burlington.

On the 2nd February, 1829, the choir was set on fire by Jonathan Martin, who had concealed himself after evening service on the previous day behind Archbishop Grenfield's tomb in the eastern aisle of the north transept. The choir was completely gutted; the beautiful carved woodwork, stalls, pulpit, organ, Archbishop's throne, roof, and a great quantity of the stonework being destroyed. Martin was tried at the York Assizes and acquitted on the plea of insanity, and died in New Bethlehem Hospital, London, in 1838. The building was restored by national subscription at a cost of 65,000*l*. The timber and lead were given by the Government, and the stone by Sir Edward Vavasour from quarries on his estate near Tadcaster. A new organ was presented by the Earl of Scarborough, and the Communion Plate by the Archbishop. On the 6th of May, 1832, the Cathedral was again opened for public worship.

On the 20th of May, 1840, through the carelessness of a workman, the Minster again suffered from fire. The South-West bell tower, together with the roof of the nave, were entirely destroyed. A second subscription was set on foot, and the damages repaired at a cost of 23,000*l*. In 1843, through the liberal bequest of Dr. Beckwith, a new peal of bells, costing 2,000*l*., was placed in the south-west tower. In 1845 a monster bell, the largest but one in England, was purchased by public subscription and placed in the north-west transept, which it is said is not sufficiently strong to allow the bell to be rung in the usual way. In 1860 the organ was remodelled. In 1874 the South Transept, the oldest part of the building, was completely restored internally by public subscription, and its exterior has also lately been restored, the combined cost being 15,000*l*.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

YORK CATHEDRAL is built in the form of a cross. Its length from east to west is 524 feet, and its extreme breadth, north to south, 250 feet. Its special features are the dignity and massive grandeur of the whole, whether viewed from the exterior or interior. In the height of the roofs, both of nave and choir, York exceeds every other English Cathedral. The west front is considered a marvel of architectural excellence, and its two towers have on each side perpendicular windows, and rise to the height of 202 feet, surmounted with lofty pinnacles. The west window, which is of two divisions of four lights each, is an unrivalled specimen of the leafy tracery that marks the style of the middle of the fourteenth century. Underneath is the great west entrance, consisting of an outer arch, deeply recessed, the mouldings of which contain details of exquisite delicacy, and figures representing the history of Adam and Eve. It is subdivided in the centre with two doorways supporting a circle filled with tracery.

The NAVE is divided on each side, north and south, into seven bays, by buttresses, enriched with panels and recesses containing figures, and rises far above the aisle roof. The north transept contains an elegant window known as the "Five Sisters." From the base springs an arcade of trefoil arches, the whole forming perhaps the most beautiful specimen of Early English architecture in Great Britain. It is 264 feet in length, and 104 feet in breadth.

The CHAPTER HOUSE is on the north side; it is an octagonal building. At each angle is a massive buttress, between each of which there is a fine window containing some of the choicest specimens of ancient stained glass, and the roof is pyramidal in shape, and 68 feet high.

The CHOIR on both north and south sides is divided into two parts by projections in the form of small transepts, which rise above the aisles, and are pierced by long narrow windows on all three sides. At the east end is the Great Window or, "Wall of Glass," consisting of nine lights, and measuring 77 feet in height by 32 feet in width. It is the largest window in England, and probably in the world, containing its original glazing. There are 200 compartments, each about a yard square, and the figures about two feet in height. The subjects in the upper divisions are from the Old Testament, beginning with the Creation, and ending with the death of Absalom. Those below are from the book of Revelation.

The LADY CHAPEL, which is situated between this window and the altar-screen contains a number of monuments of very considerable interest.

The great LANTERN TOWER, which is the largest in England, rises from the centre of the Cathedral to the height of 213 feet, and is 65 feet in breadth. Each side is pierced with two Perpendicular windows. From the top, round which runs a perforated battlement, a glorious view may be obtained of the Vale of York.

The CRYPT is entered from doorways in both aisles of the choir. It contains remains of the earliest structures, and is a mixture of Saxon and Norman architecture; has four aisles running under nearly the whole of the choir, and a groined roof supported by arches. There are six massive Norman pillars 5 feet 6 inches high; there are also four clustered columns of Norman work curiously sculptured, and a portion of a door-jamb similarly worked. Some Saxon herring-bone work in good preservation may also be seen, supposed to date from about 770.

The ANTIQUITIES—some of which are engraved on another page—are to be seen in the Vestry, which forms part of a chapel built by Archbishop de la Zouch, in 1351. The most celebrated is the horn of Ulphus, made of an elephant's tusk 29 inches in length, curiously carved, and originally ornamented with gold mountings. It forms the title by which the Chapter still hold several of their estates. Ulphus was the son-in-law of Canute. Finding that his two sons were likely to quarrel after his death about their inheritance, he resolved to make them both equal. Coming to York he brought the horn filled with wine, and kneeling before the Minster altar devoutly drank it off, and dedicated all his lands and revenues to God and St. Peter for ever. After the Reformation the

From this point they pass behind the houses in Gillygate, where they form an angle, and are a striking object from Lord Mayor's Walk as far as Monk Bar. A short distance from this the limits of Roman Eboracum are reached in a yard adjoining Monk Bar, where a portion of the Roman wall may be seen, but the wall extends to the junction of the River Foss at Layerthorpe Bridge. The tower at this point with its peculiar corbel is worth observation. Here occurs a space of 700 yards over the once marshy ground by the Foss, which was once crossed by heavy iron chains drawn between water towers, reaching to the Red Tower, one of the most interesting details of the entire portion of the defensive fortifications of the city. From this point to Walmgate Bar are the oldest portions of the walls, which are built on rude and very ancient arches. From the opposite side of the Bar the walls, which also form a public walk, extend to Fishergate Postern. The walls again appear in Tower Street near the Castle, and then run to the river opposite Skeldergate Postern. The entire circumference of the present fortifications is 4,840 yards, enclosing 263 acres, whilst that of the Roman Wall was 1,970 yards, enclosing fifty acres.

THE BARS

MICKLEGATE BAR forms a striking approach to the city from the south. It consists of a square tower, built over a single arch, with embattled turrets at the angles, each turret mounted with a stone figure of a warder. There are shields in the front of the Bar bearing the arms of England and France, the arms of the city, each with a canopy above them; also those of Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart., Lord Mayor of York in 1727, during whose year of office this Bar was renovated. On the inside the arms of England and France are again sculptured. The side arches are modern. It was on this Bar that the heads of many notorious traitors were exposed. The date of its erection is about 1300. The Barbican was removed in 1826.

MONK BAR, so-called after General Monk, the hero of the Restoration, but formerly known as Goodramgate Bar, is the loftiest of the four, is decorated in style, and is considered the most perfect specimen of its kind in the kingdom. It consists of a massive square tower over an archway, having a groined roof of stone, with boldly corbelled and embattled turrets, at the angles of which are massive and grotesque figures in the act of hurling stones at an imaginary foe. The front of the Bar is ornamented with the arms of England and France quarterly, with a knight's helmet or crest under a canopy, and the arms of the city on each side. The iron spikes at the bottom of the old portcullis still hang in threatening attitude above the ancient gateway. The interior is of two storeys, with vaulted chambers, and was formerly a prison.

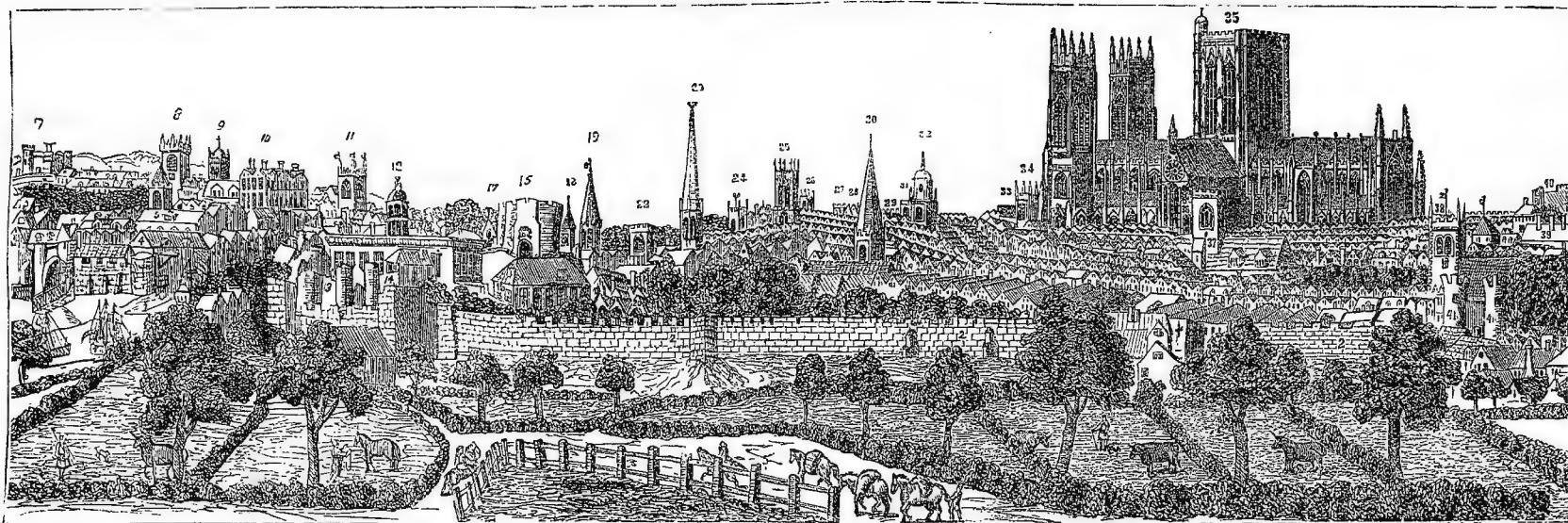
greatness it was surrounded by the River Foss, and could only be entered by two drawbridges.

ST. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL

THIS was an institution for the relief of sickness and poverty, and in which religious services formed a considerable element. It is situated in the gardens of the Philosophical Society, facing Museum Street. Its foundation is ascribed to King Athelstan, who, returning from a successful expedition against the Scots A.D. 936, and finding in the Cathedral Church of York some poor religious persons devoting themselves to works of charity and piety, granted them a piece of ground near the Cathedral on which to erect an hospital, giving also for its support one thrave, or twenty good sheaves of corn, out of every carucate, or 100 acres of land, in the Archbiscopric of York. This grant was confirmed by the Conqueror and his sons. Many privileges were granted by William Rufus and Henry I., and it was rebuilt by King Stephen after the disastrous fire which destroyed so much of the city in 1137. He dedicated it to St. Leonard. The hospital was under the nominal headship of the King, and was independent of Papal or archiepiscopal interference. Its receipts in 1356 amounted to 1,369*l.*, which was equal to at least 20,000*l.* a year in the present day; but from the decay of these institutions, which set in about the time of Edward III., it had diminished at the time of Henry VIII. to 362*l.*

ST. MARY'S ABBEY

THIS beautiful ruin is situated in the gardens of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. St. Mary's Abbey, a Benedictine monastery, was in point of wealth and influence the most important in the North of England. The Lord Abbot, and the Abbot of Selby, were the only mitred abbots north of the Trent, by virtue of which rank they were summoned as Lords of Parliament. The Monastery was founded in 1078, by Stephen, a monk of Whitby, to whom, when driven both from Whitby and Lastingham, where he and others had taken refuge, Alan of Richmond, Earl of Britanny, gave "a church near the city of York, dedicated to St. Olave, with four acres of land adjoining to build offices thereon." This land was afterwards claimed by Thomas, Archbishop of York, who would not relinquish his claim until William the Conqueror had promised him an equivalent. William II. increased the grants of his father, and laid the foundation stone of the building, when it was dedicated to the Virgin. He also granted great privileges and immunities to the house, which rapidly grew in wealth and importance. The Abbot had seats at Deighton, Overton, and Benningbrough, and a London residence



1. The River Ouse.
2. The City Walls.
3. Sholdergate Postern.
4. The Craine House.
5. Bishop Hill Church the Younger.
6. Old Bale Hill.
7. Micklegate Barr.

8. Bishop Hill Church the Elder.
9. Trinity Church.
10. Duke of Buckingham House.
11. St. Martins in Micklegate.
12. The Castle.

13. The Castle Walls.
14. Fisher Gate Postern.
15. The Court Hall to the Castle.
16. The Tower.
17. St. Johns Church.
18. Ouse Bridge Hall.

19. All Saints Church.
20. St. Georges Church.
21. Fisher Gate Barr.
22. St. Michaels Church.
23. St. Maries Church.
24. St. Martins Church in Coney Street.

25. All Hallows Church.
26. St. Olives Church.
27. St. Hellens Church.
28. St. Maries Abbey.
29. The Old Palace belonging to the King of Great Britain.

30. St. Dennis Church.
31. St. Sampsons Church.
32. Crux Church.
33. Howdam Barr.
34. Christ Church.
35. The Cathedral Church of St. Peter.

36. Trinity Church in Gotherham Gate.
37. St. Saviours Church.
38. St. Margarets Church.
39. St. Anthons Hall.
40. Monk Barr.
41. Walmgate Barr.

THE CITY OF YORK IN 1738

FROM AN OLD PRINT

horn was stolen. It, however, ultimately fell into the hands of Sir Thomas Fairfax, the Parliamentary General, whose son Henry, Lord Fairfax, restored it to the Cathedral in 1675.

An old copy of the Bible (1611), with chain to secure it.

A silver Crozier, seven feet long, taken from the hands of the last Roman Catholic Archbishop in James the Second's reign, as he was entering the Minster in solemn procession, 1687, by Lord Danby, who presented it to the Dean and Chapter.

The Master Bowl, or Indulgence Cup of Archbishop Scrope. It is of dark brown wood, with a silver rim, which bears an inscription, and three silver cherubs' heads serving as feet.

A curious oak Chest of the fourteenth century, about the time of Edward III., with carved representations of St. George and the Dragon.

An ancient Coronation Chair, said to be as old as the Heptarchy.

Several antique silver Chalice and Patens taken from the tombs of various Archbishops.

A Bible and Prayer-Book presented by Charles I. whilst residing in York.

Two small old Chests, supposed to be Peter's pence boxes.

Signet Rings of gold and rubies belonging to several Archbishops, and other curiosities of less importance.

THE CITY WALLS

STRANGERS visiting York for the first time will probably have their attention chiefly attracted by the walls by which the more ancient part of the city is surrounded, and the bars or gates. The exact date of their erection is unknown. It is thought by some that the walls existed even in Ancient British times. It is, however, certain that the Romans invested the city with a wall about the year 79, as large portions of it can still be seen, and some portion of the present wall is undoubtedly built on the foundations of the Roman wall, one angle of which was the Multangular Tower, which is now enclosed in the grounds of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. The walls were repaired in the reign of Edward I., and the city thoroughly fortified in the time of the Third Edward, when it was exposed to the incursions of the Scots. In 1644 the walls and bars suffered much through the siege made by the army under General Fairfax and other Parliamentary leaders. Since the Civil War they have not been used for warlike purposes, and, though they were repaired shortly after the Restoration, they have only served the purposes of ornament and historic curiosity, and latterly as a delightful walk from which views of the city and surrounding country can be obtained. They are perfect on the western side of the river, crossing which at Lendal Bridge the walls are again seen in the Museum Gardens. From the Multangular Tower their course, which is that of the old Roman Wall, is interrupted by modern buildings till Bootham Bar is reached.

BOOTHAM BAR is the corresponding entrance on the Great North Road to that in Micklegate on the South Road. It is a square tower similar in form to the others, but not nearly so lofty. It is built on a Norman arch, and has turrets at the corners, on which are figures of stone. It is supposed to have been erected about the fourteenth century. The front is surmounted by two shields bearing the city Arms, and one within a garter in a decayed condition. The portcullis may still be seen in its ancient position.

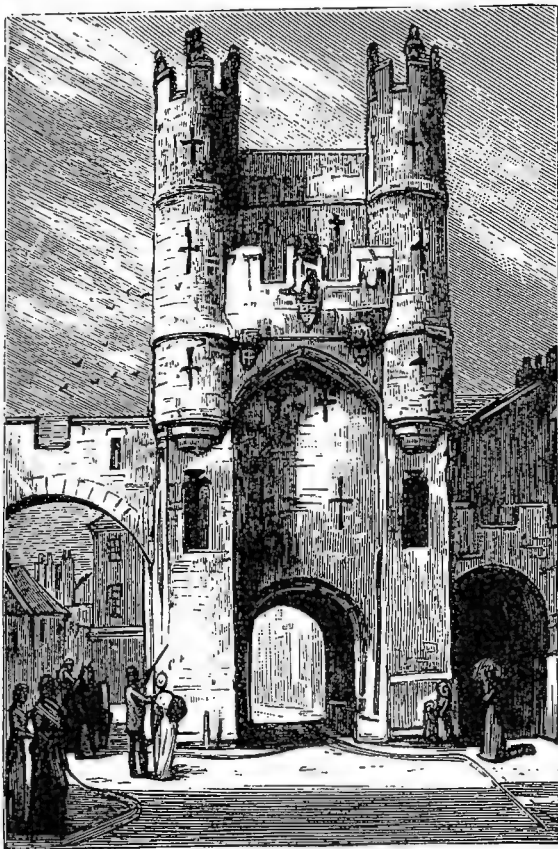
WALMGATE BAR is almost unique, being the only one in England with Barbican complete. At the siege of York during the Civil War it received great injury from the Roundheads, who fixed their battery on Laurel Hill in the neighbourhood. This Bar was erected in the reign of Edward I., and the Barbican in that of Edward III., and was rebuilt in 1648. Above the entrance on the inside, and partly supported on stone pillars, is a domestic building of timber and plaster, of the time of Elizabeth. The old doors, wickets, and portcullis still exist in a state of good preservation. The arms of Henry V., England and France quarterly, ornament the front of the Bar, and those of the city the front of the Barbican, with the date of its restoration.

FISHERGATE BAR, which is a much smaller structure, is of the fourteenth century. It was walled up from the time of Henry VII. until 1827, when it was opened for the convenience of access to the cattle market. It is plain in appearance, and in the centre is an ancient stone, bearing the city arms and an illegible inscription.

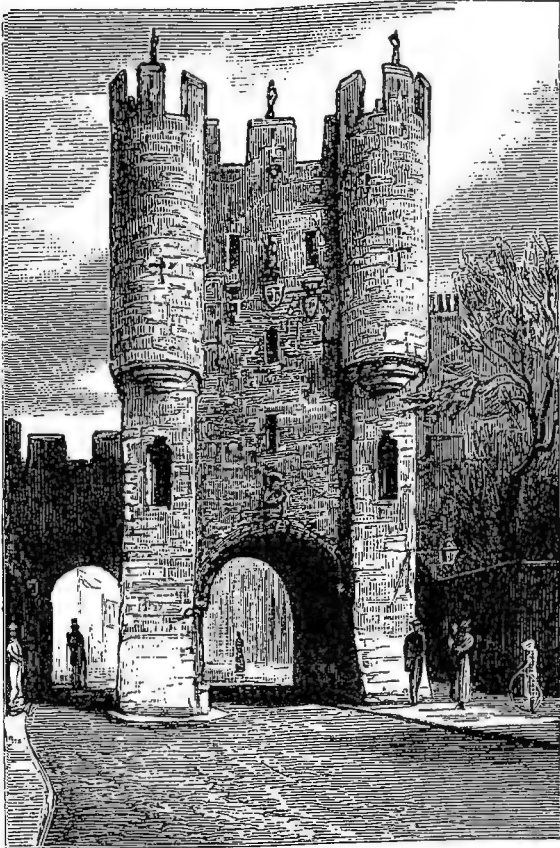
CLIFFORD'S TOWER

THIS tower is inside the Castle walls, and is built on the site of the old castle, which was founded by the Conqueror after his attack on the city in 1068, and was for several centuries the residence of the High Sheriffs of the county. It was a keep or citadel of the fortress, and is situated on a mound; the form of the building consists of four cylinders running into one another. The gateway is grooved for a portcullis, and over it is a small chapel, with an arcade of pointed arches surrounding it. Of the historical events of which it has been the scene, the most memorable is that of the destruction of the Jews in 1190, on the accession of Richard I., when 500 of them, who had taken refuge in the tower, were massacred by the infuriated mob. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was in ruins, but in 1642 it was put into a state of defence by Francis Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, who commanded for the King during the early part of the Civil Wars, and who added the square building which has, sculptured in stone, the Royal arms and those of the Cliffords. In 1684 a fire broke out which extended to the powder magazine, and destroyed the interior, and it remained in ruins till 1825, when it was incorporated in the domain of the county prison, and put into its present state of repair. When at the summit of its

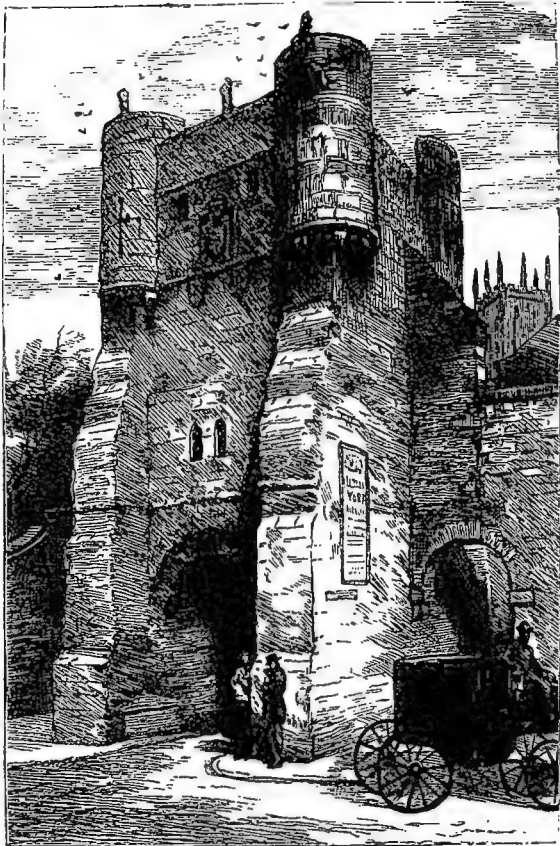
near St. Paul's Wharf. There were besides six smaller religious houses dependent on the Abbey. The first Priory was destroyed in the great fire in the reign of Stephen, but in 1270 Abbot Simon de Warwick laid the foundation of the new Choir, which was completed in twenty-four years. The present ruins are the remains of this building. At the Reformation it shared the fate of the other religious houses, and was surrendered to the Crown in 1540 by William Dent, the last Abbot. The clear rental at that time was 1,650*l.*, and it was occupied by fifty monks, and perhaps 150 servants. The site of the Monastery was retained by the Crown, and as the city possessed the Cathedral and so many parish churches, the Abbey Church of St. Mary's was doomed to destruction. The most available portions were employed to construct the King's Manor House, which was erected on a part of the estate. When, in 1701, York Castle needed repairs, the stone was carted away for that purpose, and in 1705 the Church of St. Olave, Marygate, was restored from the ruins. During the reign of George I. a grant of building materials for three years was made for the repairs of Beverley Minster, and subsequently a lime-kiln was even erected to burn the stones into lime. The destruction of the ruins by such means would have been complete, had it not been for the fact that in 1827 the Yorkshire Philosophical Society obtained a grant from the Crown of the ruins, and the land which is now the site of their Gardens and Museum. The principal remains consist of the north wall of the nave of the church. It has eight windows, the lights and tracery of which vary alternately. Underneath the windows is a panelled arcade, with pointed arches. The west front, judging from the portion which remains, must have been very fine. At the eastern end of the nave are the remains of the four piers which supported the central tower. The bases of the pillars which formed the transept north and south also remain, together with foundations of apses both to the east of the nave and transept, which shows the eastern termination of the church commenced in the time of Archbishop Thomas. The whole length of the church was 371 feet, and the breadth 60 feet. It is a splendid specimen of late Early English and Decorated work. On the northern or Marygate side of the gardens stands an old Norman arch, with a building attached. This appears to have been the principal entrance to the Abbey, on each side of which there still remain the ancient stone seats or stalls. Two smaller arches are to be seen in the walls which were built round the domains of the Abbey in 1282, when the monks and citizens were not on the best of terms, and when, in consequence of sundry disputes, several of the inmates of the Abbey were slain, and much property destroyed. The walls were constructed as regular fortifications, with towers at certain distances, and extended from Bootham Bar to the corner of Marygate, and thence down to the river, terminating in the west tower—a large portion of which still exists.



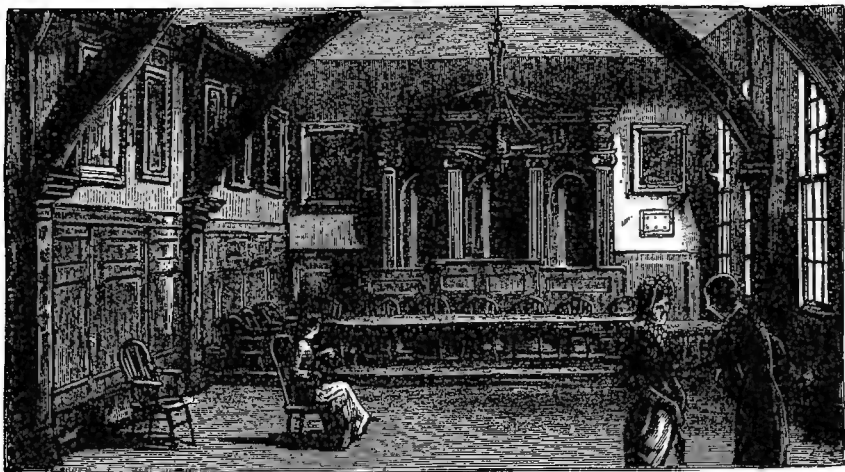
MONK BAR



MICKLEGATE BAR, ON WHICH THE HEADS OF TRAITORS WERE EXPOSED



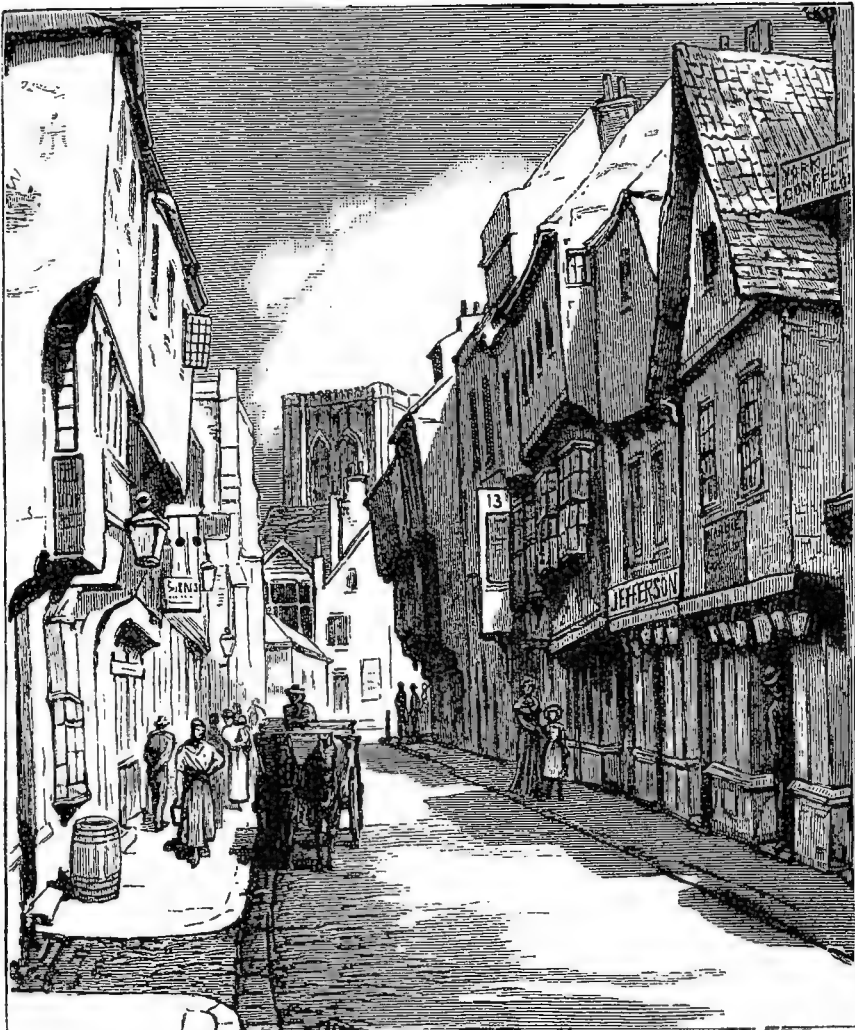
BOOTHAM BAR



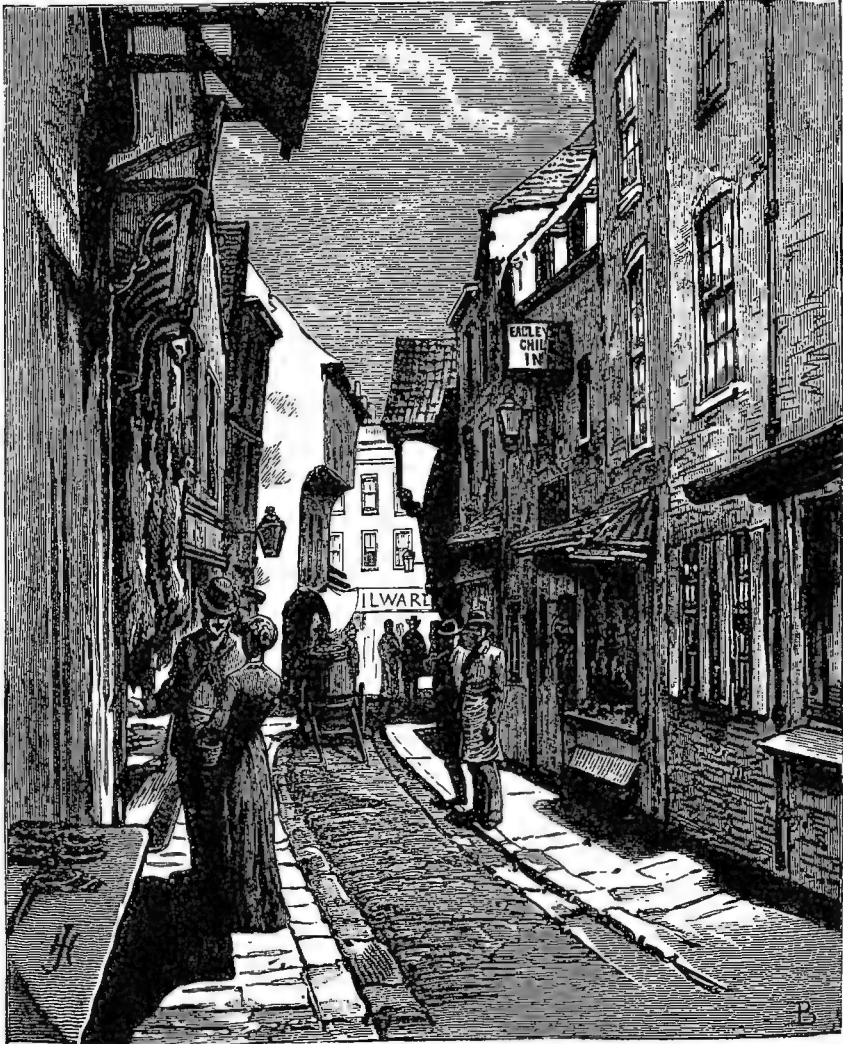
MERCHANTS' HALL



ST. WILLIAM'S COLLEGE



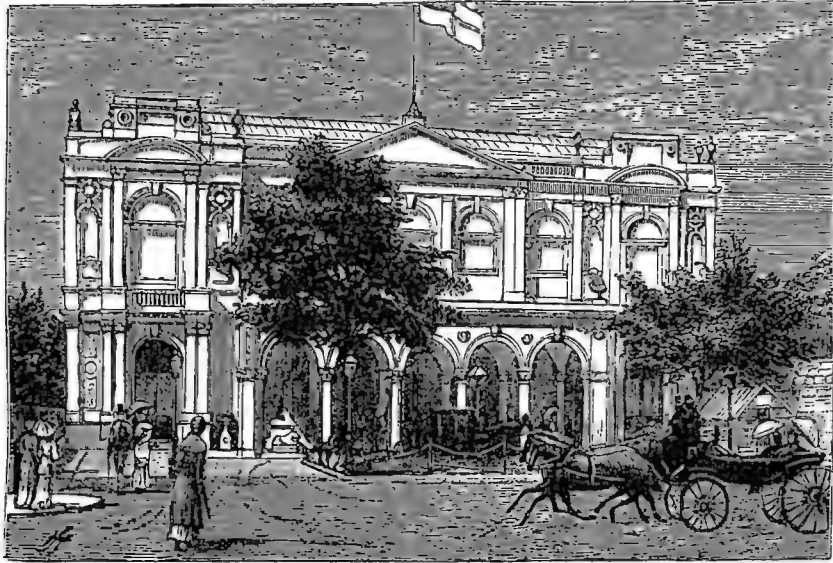
FOSSGATE



THE SHAMBLES



THE PAVEMENT



THE FINE ART INSTITUTION—EXTERIOR



THE FINE ART INSTITUTION—INTERIOR



THE FINE ART INSTITUTION: THE PICTURE GALLERY—OLD MASTERS

THE HOSPITIUM

OR Guest Hall of the Monastery is also enclosed in the grounds of the Museum, near the river. The ground floor was probably the Refectory, the upper the Dormitory for the reception of such guests as could not be received in the main building of the Abbey. The lower part is of stone, the upper, which is a modern restoration, is of timber and plaster work. It is now stored with British, Roman, and Saxon remains, Egyptian antiquities, and Samian ware, whilst in the lower storey are stored a wonderful collection of full-length figures, bosses, and every description of carved work which once adorned the Abbey.

THE MULTANGULAR TOWER

THIS is one of the most interesting remains of Eboracum, and is situated in the gardens of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, in close proximity to the ruins of St. Leonard's Hospital. It has ten sides, forming nine obtuse angles, hence its name. It is undoubtedly Roman work, as is proved by inscriptions on stones discovered near the foundation; and formed a portion of the Roman Wall that encircled the city. A few feet above the ground five rows of Roman tiles are built into the wall, the upper part being of Mediæval date. This wall is of great interest to the antiquary.

THE ROYAL PALACE, OR KING'S MANOR

THIS building and its surroundings abound with memories of olden times. It stands on the site of the house of the Abbot of St. Mary's Abbey, and here he dispensed his princely hospitality centuries ago. The only vestige of this palace now remaining is the wide stone staircase. After the dissolution of religious houses the abbey was claimed by the Crown, and a splendid Palace for King Henry VIII., called the King's Manor, was erected, chiefly out of materials taken from St. Mary's Abbey.

Here James VI. of Scotland and his Consort were received by Lord Burleigh on the accession of King James to the Crown of England in 1603. It was used by the Earl Strafford, the last Lord President of the North, and his arms still remain over one of the doors. It even formed one of the charges against him at his trial that he had placed them on one of the Royal palaces. It was here that Charles I. resided when he left London before the outbreak of the Civil War, and from which he issued the Commission of Array before his departure to raise the standard at Nottingham. It was a garrison for the Royalist soldiers during the siege of 1644, and in the time of the Commonwealth was tenanted by Colonel Lilburne, one of the judges at the trial of the King. In the reign of James II. it had nearly become a Roman Catholic College, His Majesty having granted the use of it for thirty years to Father Lawson, who was prevented from carrying out his design by the enraged citizens. It became a Royal Mint in 1696-7, gold and silver coin being struck there. The building is of quaint Jacobean architecture, in the form of a quadrangle; above the entrance are the arms and cypher of James I. In 1723 it passed to the De Grey family, and more recently into the hands of the Crown. It is now used as a School for the Blind, which was established in 1833 as a memorial to William Wilberforce, who represented the county in Parliament for thirty years, for his successful efforts in the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

ST. WILLIAM'S COLLEGE

Is in College Street, and was founded by the Nevilles in 1460, "for the parsons and chantry priests of the cathedral to reside in," letters patent for that purpose having been granted by Henry VI., and confirmed by Edward IV. The entrance doorway is Perpendicular, and on the bracket on each side of the gateway are carved figures of St. Christopher bearing Christ and the Blessed Virgin. In the niche over the gateway are the remains of a statue of St. William. The building is in the form of a quadrangle enclosing a courtyard, and the joists of timber work are very curious. The staircase deserves notice, and in one of the apartments the Royal Printing Presses were set up in 1642 by Robert Baker, the King's printer, during the residence of Charles I. in York, and many of the scarce old Civil War Tracts were issued from here. The apartments are now transformed into dwellings for poor families.

THE MERCHANTS' HALL

Is of great antiquity, and is situated in Foss-gate. Over the entrance gateway are the arms of the Company, sculptured in stone, with their motto, "Dieu nous donne bonne aventure." A number of Trade Guilds formerly existed in York, but the Merchants' Company, to which this Hall belongs, is one of the only two now remaining. The Hall itself is approached by an ascent of steps from the courtyard, and consists of two rooms which were formerly in one, measuring 65 feet by 50 feet. The inner room contains numerous portraits of former Governors of the Company. It is the site of an ancient hospital, founded by John de Rowcliffe in 1377, the seal of which is in the possession of the Company. There is a chapel underneath the first hall (entered by a large trap-door in the floor) which was repaired in 1667 by the Merchants' Company, who also provide residences and endowments for ten poor persons, to perpetuate the original hospital, the revenues of which reverted to the Crown in 1550.

THE CHURCHES

YORK possesses twenty-five churches irrespective of the Cathedral, most of them of great antiquity and interest. At one time of its history the number was considerably more, but some have fallen to decay, and others have been removed to make way for necessary improvements. In this brief sketch of York it would be impossible to notice all; we can merely refer to those which are of more than ordinary interest.

On the north side of Walmgate, nearly opposite Margaret Street, stands the Church of St. MARGARET, so justly celebrated for its Norman porch, which, according to Drake, the historian, was brought from the Hospital of St. Nicholas, without Walmgate Bar, at the dissolution of the religious houses. This remarkable porch consists of four recessed circular arches, the outer one showing the signs of the Zodiac, with an additional one agreeing with the thirteen months of the Anglo-Saxon calendar. Between the signs are figures emblematic of the months. The inner arches are also enriched with grotesque and elaborate carvings. The pillars supporting the porch are also covered with figures. The doorway has also a carved arch. The church was rebuilt in 1684.

St. DENIS, Walmgate, is chiefly remarkable for its old stained glass, dating from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In the east window may be seen the patron saint of the church, and in a window of the south aisle is the representation of an organ blown by a monk with hand bellows. Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who fell at the Battle of Towton, is interred here. It also possesses a richly decorated Norman doorway.

Close to the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey is the Church of St. OLAVE. During the siege of York in 1644, the Parliamentarians having placed a battery of guns on the roof, it was nearly destroyed by fire. It was afterwards almost rebuilt with stone taken from the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey. Siward, Earl of Northumberland, the founder of the church, was buried here in 1055. In more recent days William Eby, the artist, was buried in the churchyard.

St. MICHAEL-LE-BELFREV, High Petergate, close to the south side of the Minster, derives its name from its contiguity to the belfry of the Cathedral. It was erected in 1545. The baptismal register of the notorious "Guye Fauxe, 16th April, 1570," as it is

written in Old English characters, is preserved here; and on the wall at the east end is a tablet to the memory of Thomas Gent, the eccentric historian and printer, who was buried in this church.

St. MARY'S, Castlegate, consists of nave, having clerestory with north and south aisles, chancel with north aisle or chapel, and tower, surmounted by a lofty spire of 154 feet, the highest in the city. The prevailing architecture is Perpendicular, but internally portions of Norman and Early English work remain. It is of very early foundation, and is mentioned thus in Doomsday Book: "Wil de Perci hath the Church of St. Mary." Drake, the historian, says that it is an ancient Rectory of Medicines, belonging to the Earls of Northumberland and the Priory of Kirkham, till both were consolidated into one Rectory about 1400. Underneath the west window in the north aisle of the nave is a square-headed window composed of five lights; also a blocked-up doorway, probably leading to the cell of an anchorite. In the chancel is a sedilia of three recesses and piscina, also a stone reredos. The church was restored in 1870 and the munificence of the late Dean, the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Duncombe.

ALL SAINTS', North Street, is of great antiquity, and was erected at various periods. Its plan is a narrow nave, with chancel, north and south aisles to both, the roofs of which are nearly of equal height; south porch, sacristy, and tower, surmounted by a spire 120 feet high. The arches on the north side of the chancel, with the beautiful arcade and outer piers of the east wall, are Early English, and date about 1220. The nave arches and south doorway are of the time of Henry III., 1260. The church windows about 1360. The tower and spire, and, perhaps, the north and south walls, were erected about 1420. The stained glass (fourteenth and fifteenth centuries) is considered to be of great beauty and interest, particularly the figures of St. Ann and St. Christopher, in the east window, and other figures in the windows of the south aisle are said to be unrivalled for their exquisite grace and devotion, as well as for purity and harmony of colouring. The glass in the east window dates from 1300. The pulpit is about 250 years old, and has carved upon it the text: "How shall they preach except they be sent?"

St. CRUX, in Pavement, was dedicated in 1424. The windows are all Perpendicular. The tower, which was built in 1697 by Sir Christopher Wren, being considered unsafe, has recently been removed. Sir Thomas Herbert, the Royalist, was buried here, and also the Earl of Northumberland, who, in 1572, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was beheaded for sedition in Pavement, close to St. Crux. At the east end is a perpendicular wooden lectern, which still has a black-letter Book of Homilies attached to it by a chain, bearing date of 1566.

Close to this church is ALL SAINTS', Pavement. It is built on a very ancient foundation; the present erection dates from the fifteenth century, and was restored in 1835. It is only remarkable from the fact that in the lantern tower a beacon fire was lit to guide travellers through the Forest of Galtres, which formerly came near to the walls of York on the north-east.

THE YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

THIS Society was established in 1822. Amongst its founders may be mentioned the names of William Vernon Harcourt, James Atkinson, William Salmond, Anthony Thorpe, and Jonathan Grey, and its first Secretaries were John Phillips and William Grey. Chiefly by the exertions of the Rev. William Vernon Harcourt, M.A., F.R.S., whose father was then Archbishop of York, the Crown was induced to make a grant of the land on which the present Museum stands, and which at the time was a waste piece of ground, used by the citizens for the erection of piggeries, and other objectionable purposes, and which, through the praiseworthy efforts of the Society, has been transformed into the delightful gardens which now enclose the Museum and St. Mary's Abbey. The Museum, which was opened on the 2nd of February, 1830, contains a collection of Roman antiquities which may be said to be almost unrivalled; and, with the addition last year of Mr. Reed's valuable gift, its Geological Collection now ranks with the finest and most perfect collection in the kingdom. It was through the efforts of two or three of the members of this society that the British Association for the Advancement of Science, whose Jubilee Meeting is now being held in York, was established fifty years ago, and in 1831 three hundred and fifty of the most gifted and eminent men of the day assembled in York at its inaugural meeting.

THE BRIDGES

Two rivers flow through the heart of the city, the Ouse and the Foss. The latter flows into the former just outside the city boundary. The Ouse is crossed by four bridges, and the Foss by five.

OUSE BRIDGE is built of stone, and consists of three elliptical arches, the span of the centre being 75 feet. It was erected in 1810-20. A bridge has stood here from the earliest times, and upon the entry into York of Archbishop William, its patron saint, in 1154, the wooden erection, being crowded, gave way, precipitating many people into the river; but it is recorded that "owing to his prayers none were drowned." The first stone bridge was built in 1235, and was destroyed by a terrible flood in 1564. In 1268—an affray occurring here between the citizens and a Scotch nobleman, which resulted in several deaths—a chapel dedicated to St. William was built in order that prayers might continually be said for the repose of their souls. After the Reformation this chapel was successively converted into an Exchange, a Council Chamber, Record Office, and felons' prison. It was taken down in 1810, with the old bridge to which it was attached.

LENDAL BRIDGE, which places the Railway Station in a direct line of communication with the Post Office, the Stamp Office, the Mansion House, the Guildhall, the Minster, the Museum, the Fine Art Institution, and in fact all the chief buildings and attractions of the city, was erected in 1862, by the late Thomas Page, C.E., at a cost, including approaches, of 35,000*l*. It is designed on the plan of that at Westminster by the same engineer. It consists of a Tudor arch of 175 feet 2 inches span, with a clear height from the summer level of the river of 25 feet. The angels supporting the Royal arms represent the Princess Alexandra. In the middle of the quatrefoils are fixed shields with the arms of England and the arms of the Archbishop of York, and also the White Rose of York. Outside the parapet, beneath each standard, is fixed the Red Cross of England supported by angels. At either end of the bridge there is a neat lodge built of stone in harmony with the surroundings, and the bridge is ornamented with standard gas lamps, the devices of which consist of a large number of roses and *fleurs des lis*, terminating in a cross of artistic design, in the centre of which is a quatrefoil, with the initial letters "V.A." in combination.

THE SCARBOROUGH BRIDGE.—A little higher up the river is the Scarborough Railway Bridge, built in 1845, a neat structure of iron, across which there is also an excellent path for foot passengers, which adds much to the convenience of those who reside in the Clifton district of the city.

THE SKELDERGATE BRIDGE.—This elegant bridge was opened only last year, the foundation stone having been laid on the 12th of June, 1878. It consists of five arches, three of which cross the river, the two others being land arches for the waterside traffic. The centre arch has a span of 90 feet. The head way at the crown of the arch above the summer level is 22 feet 6 inches. The parapets, cornices, bosses, and all the ornamental parts of the bridge over all the arches are of cast iron. The Skeldergate side river span is 30 feet, and that on the opposite side, adjoining the Lodge, is a drawbridge, and has an available opening of 30 feet in the clear, for the passage of masted sea-going vessels, and the depth of water over the

invert is 10 feet 6 inches below the summer level. The ironwork of the moveable portion of the bascule is composed of eight wrought-iron girders, affixed to a shaft, upon which the whole turns. The hydraulic machinery for opening and closing the bridge consists of two hydraulic cylinders, placed side by side, one for opening and one for shutting the bridge. The diameter of each cylinder is 12 inches, and the stroke 5 feet 6 inches. The multiplying power is 4 to 1, giving a travel of 22 feet to the chains; the hydraulic force pump, adapted to work up to a pressure of 700 lbs. per square inch, is worked directly from the crank shaft of an Otto's Silent Gas Engine. The machinery is placed in a watertight cellar in the abutment behind the Lodge. The two land arches are each 24 feet span. The total length of the bridge, including the abutments of the land arches, is 308 feet 8 inches. The engineer was Mr. George Gordon Page, of London, and the total cost of the bridge has been 50,000*l*.

THE BRIDGES OVER THE FOSS comprise one connecting Foss-gate with Walmgate, rebuilt in 1811, the old structure dating from the time of Henry IV.;—one at Castle Mills, one at Layerthorpe, rebuilt in 1829, one in Monkgate, which forms the approach to the city from Scarborough and the north-east districts of the county, and a wooden bridge for foot passengers only, on the New Walk at the confluence of this river with the Ouse, where two large guns, trophies from Sebastopol, were placed in 1858.

THE CASTLE, AND COUNTY ASSIZE COURTS

ON entering the Castle Yard, to the right are the County Assize Courts, erected in 1673, but rebuilt in 1777. The entrance is through a portico, with Ionic columns 30 feet in height, surmounted by the Royal Arms, a statue of Justice, and other emblematic figures. The Hall is divided into Nisi Prius and Crown Courts. On the opposite side of the Castle Yard is a similar building, set apart for female debtors and female prisoners on criminal charges. Close to, and commanding a full view of, all the different parts of the prison, is the Governor's house, a neat stone erection, built in 1833. Behind this, and radiating in a semicircle, are the convict wards, begun in 1826, which consist of four double buildings, and eight yards attached, with arrangements for the airing and security of the prisoners.

Anciently the River Foss flowed quite round the Castle walls, as well as round the Keep; but in 1805 the drawbridge and gate towers were removed, and the moat on the south side filled up. In subsequent years the entire Castle was repaired, the prison arrangements remodelled, and the whole area surrounded by the lofty stone wall and massive entrance towers which now exist. These improvements occupied twelve years, and cost the county 203,530*l*.

THE GUILDHALL

Is approached through the wide archway under the Mansion House, and is situated at the back of that building. It was erected in 1446 by the Mayor, Commonalty, and Members of the Guild of St. Christopher. The architecture is Perpendicular Gothic, 93 feet long by 43 feet broad, and is 29½ feet high. The roof is of open timber work, supported by ten octagonal columns of oak in two rows, each column being cut out of a single tree, thus dividing the room into nave and two aisles. The bosses in the roof are very fine carvings in oak. It is lighted by fourteen large windows, nearly all of which are filled with stained glass illustrating different periods of the history of England in which York has taken a prominent part. These designs are of modern workmanship, and have been the gift of various Lord Mayors, Sheriffs, or other citizens, and add materially to the beauty of the old Hall. The large window over the entrance doorway is composed of five lights, and is in commemoration of the great meeting of Mayors in York in 1850, preliminary to the great Exhibition of 1851 in London. In the centre is the figure of Mr. Alderman Seymour, who was Lord Mayor of York at the time. On the right is a representation of the late Prince Consort standing in the act of addressing the assembled Mayors at the great banquet in that hall. The other figures in the window are those of Archbishop Musgrave, the Lord Mayor of London, the Earl Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl Granville, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the Mayors of Manchester and Cork, with the insignia of office, swords, and maces.

At the back of this Hall, and overlooking the river, is the magistrates' room, wherein are arranged on the walls about 300 flint-lock muskets. It was in this room that the Great Council for the North held its sittings, and it was here also that the 200,000*l*. was paid to the Scots for their assistance against Charles I. Beyond this, to the left, is the City Surveyor's Office, wherein is a valuable collection of Blue Books and patent specifications. Above is the Council Chamber of the city. In the muniment-room are kept the city archives and charters, the most ancient dating from 1155, in which reference is made to a former charter, granted by Henry I., but which has not been found. The Great Charter, confirming the rights and liberties of the citizens, given at Westminster, is dated the 18th day of May, 1396, and is still in existence.

THE MANSION HOUSE,

THE official residence of the Lord Mayor is situated at the end of Coney Street, facing St. Helen's Square. It was erected in 1725, from designs by the Earl of Burlington, and is a plain brick building with the city arms emblazoned on its pediment. At the entrance to the right is the Robing Room, on the left the Dining or Reception Room. Ascending the staircase, you pass the Small Drawing Room on the right, and come to the State Room, an elegant apartment, 50 feet by 28 feet, entered by folding-doors, above which is the orchestra. This room is embellished with full-length portraits of Royal personages, noblemen, and gentlemen of the county, who filled the office of Lord Mayor prior to the passing of the Reform Act. They consist of—

GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES, in the robes of the Garter, presented to the city by H.R.H. in 1811. Painted by Hoffer.

Sir W. M. MILNER, Bart., M.P. for the city, Lord Mayor in 1787 and 1798, painted by Hoffer, at the expense of the Corporation.

Sir JOHN LISTER KAY, Bart., M.P. for the city in 1734, and Lord Mayor in 1737.

LODOVICK STEWART, K.G., Duke of Lennox, Lord Chamberlain to James I., presented in 1743 by John Mayer, Esq., Lord Mayor.

ROBERT BENFON, Baron Bingley, M.P. for the city 1705, and Lord Mayor in 1707.

KING WILLIAM III. and GEORGE II. These two portraits were painted by Anthony Highmore, and presented by the Marquis of Rockingham to the Rockingham Club at York, in 1757, and placed in this room in 1783.

LORD ROCKINGHAM, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, R.A., and presented to the Corporation by Lord Fitzwilliam in 1783.

The Right Hon. Lord DUNDAS, M.P. for York, and thence Lord Mayor. It bears the date of 1822.

There is also on the staircase the portrait of GEORGE HUDSON, Esq., M.P., Lord Mayor in 1838, 1839, and 1847, painted by Sir Francis Grant, R.A., in 1848.

THE PUBLIC BATHS

YORK is well supplied with public baths. These on a large scale have been recently built by the Corporation in St. George's Field, formerly an open space fronting the Castle, and extending down to the river, at an expense of 5,000*l*. The elevation is Italian in style of architecture, and the accommodation provided is excellent. There are two swimming baths—first and second class—both of the same

size, viz., 70 feet by 25 feet. There are fifteen rooms set apart for slipper baths, seven first class, and eight second class. The whole building occupies an area of 1,080 square yards, and is 150 feet long by 80 feet wide.

There is also an excellent swimming bath in Marygate, measuring 120 feet long by 80 feet wide; and there are free and open baths in the Foss at Yearsley, one mile out of York.

THE YORKSHIRE FINE ART INSTITUTION

THE classical building which bears this name stands on land purchased from the Crown, immediately adjoining the King's Manor and the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, the old walls of which form a boundary on the north. It has a frontage of 104 feet, and consists of two portions; the first a stone and brick erection, containing on the ground floor a spacious vestibule opening into a central lecture or concert hall 98 feet long by 38 feet wide. On either side of this hall there is a suite of rooms specially arranged for the exhibition of works of Art, being lighted from the roof. This double suite of rooms gives a length of about 200 feet, in one of which is exhibited Lord Feversham's magnificent collection of paintings by Ancient Masters. Ascending a wide staircase of stone the principal picture saloon is reached. This is a noble room 100 feet long by 30 feet wide. Passing onward we enter the second portion of the building, or Great Exhibition Hall; this is 200 feet long and 90 feet wide, having galleries running down each side, 20 feet wide. In the gallery at the extreme end and above the spacious orchestra is the fine organ purchased by the Committee.

To the west of the Great Hall is a garden, containing 25,000 square feet (the site of the machinery annexe in 1879), where visitors can stroll and enjoy the cool evening air, in view of St. Mary's Abbey, the old Palace, and other relics of the past.

The institution was established by the citizens for the promotion of Art, Science, and Industry, and was erected at a cost of 24,600*l.*, inclusive of the land and the large and valuable organ. It was opened by His Grace the Archbishop of York on the 7th of May, 1879, with an Exhibition of Paintings, Ancient and Modern, Water-Colour Drawings, &c. There was also an annexe for machinery in motion, and a variety of other attractions. Promenade Concerts were also given in the Great Hall of the Exhibition, and this union of the practical and the artistic no doubt largely contributed to the success of the undertaking. The first Exhibition closed on the 8th of November, it having been visited by above 550,000 persons, from whom the sum of 17,336*l.* had been received, whilst from various other sources 1,791*l.* was obtained. The second Exhibition took place last year, and the one for 1881 opened on the 1st of May, with the usual display of Pictures and Water-Colour drawings, which fill the Grand Saloon and the South Galleries. The magnificent collection of Ancient Masters and of statuary lent by Earl Feversham occupy the two North Galleries, and the statuary includes the famous "Dog of Alcibiades," by Myron, the eminent Grecian sculptor, which is said to be 2,300 years old. To add to these attractions, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has graciously lent his valuable collection of Indian presents, and they now adorn the Picture Saloons and Great Hall of the building, and, it is needless to add, are a source of great interest and attraction to thousands of visitors. Lectures on Science and Art, concerts, and other amusements are constantly provided for the season ticket-holders and general public, and those disinterested persons who conceived the design, and who laboured on through evil report and good report, may be congratulated on having obtained the object of their ambition.

THE THEATRE ROYAL

Fronts to St. Leonard's Place and Duncombe Street, and was erected in 1765 by Tate Wilkinson, an eccentric actor of the days. It was refitted in 1824, on the formation of St. Leonard's Place, and in 1879 several additions were made, and it was refaced with stone, and now forms a handsome Gothic building. The cost of this improvement, which was made by the Corporation, was 3,200*l.* Underneath is a vault, or crypt, consisting of a series of arches, with short Norman pillars, partly hidden by modern brickwork. This is believed to be a portion of the remains of St. Peter's Church, which was destroyed by fire in 1137.

THE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY BARRACKS

THE Barracks are situated on the road leading to Fulford. They were built in 1796 for cavalry troops, and were enlarged in 1861. The buildings and grounds occupy about thirty acres. Commodious officers' quarters, with large mess-room, face the entrance gates. The buildings are erected on three sides of a quadrangle, the centre being set apart as an exercise ground for foot drill. There is a handsome Gothic chapel of ease within the grounds. The new Infantry Barracks are situated close to the Cavalry Barracks, and occupy an area of forty acres. Accommodation is provided for over 1,000 soldiers, exclusive of officers, and the armoury will contain, if necessary, 6,000 stand of arms and accoutrements. They are amongst the most complete and substantial erections of the kind in the kingdom, and have cost 150,000*l.*

BRANCH WAR OFFICE

YORK having become the headquarters or military centre for the Northern District, the erection of a suitable building for the transaction of the business connected therewith was necessitated. The Branch War Office is situated at the angle of Melbourne Street and Fishergate, leading towards the village of Fulford. It is a neat-looking building of brick in the Elizabethan style of architecture, ornamented with stone, and has a lofty tower and clock. It is furnished with suites of offices for the Assistant Quartermaster-General, Assistant Adjutant-General, Commanding Officer of Royal Engineers, Medical Officer, Commanding Officer and Adjutant of Royal Artillery, Ordnance Committee, Commissariat Department, and various other officials.

York also possesses a Militia Depot in Lowther Street, for storing the arms of the regiment, which is 1,000 strong, and a handsome Drill Hall belonging to the Rifle Volunteers, which was erected in 1872. The War Department have recently purchased the unenclosed portion of Strensall Common, which is contiguous to York, and comprises 1,080 acres, for the purpose of establishing a military training ground and store depot.

THE BONDING WAREHOUSES

WERE erected in 1873, and enlarged in 1874 at a cost of 3,200*l.* They are at the bottom of Skeldergate, close to the new bridge. These being found inadequate for the requirements of the city, an additional warehouse is now in progress of construction, at an estimated cost of 3,000*l.*

THE CATTLE MARKET

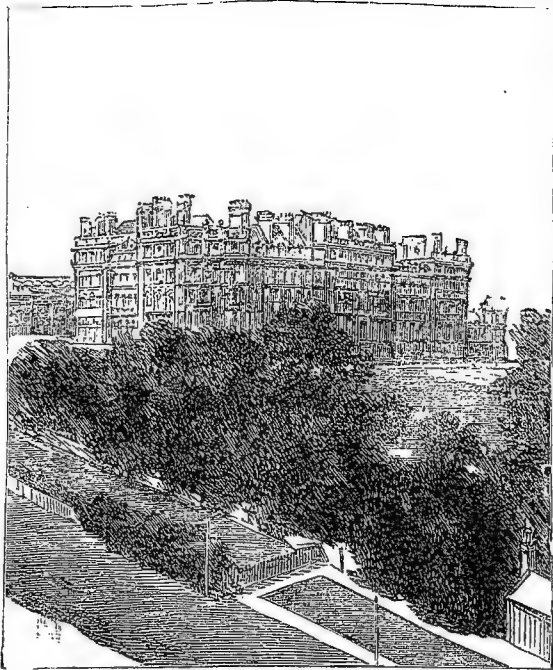
Is situated just within the City Walls on the plot of ground lying between Walmgate Bar and George Street Postern. It was erected in 1855 at a cost of 10,233*l.*, and it has since been enlarged at a further cost of 4,000*l.* It occupies six and a half acres, and is now one of the most commodious and convenient markets in the kingdom.

In connection with the Cattle Market a branch line of railway was opened on the 5th December, 1879, by the North Eastern Railway Company for the conveyance of cattle direct to the Market. This is a great acquisition to farmers and dealers who attend the York

Cattle Market, and a convenience to many of the large firms in that district of the city who are supplied with coal and lime.

THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY STATION

Is situated between Lendal Bridge and Micklegate Bar, outside the City Walls. It was opened in June, 1877, and is said to be the finest station in England, and covers with its appurtenances, including goods and mineral depots and sidings, 130 acres. Its appointments are of the highest class, and it is supplied with every modern scientific improvement. It is built upon a curve, and constitutes an arc of a very large circle, being constructed upon that plan to allow trains to go through northwards without backing or changing. The style of architecture is Italian. In length it is 800 feet by 234 feet broad, and the height of the roof of the central span is 42 feet. It is the largest station in the United Kingdom. The next in point of size is that of the Midland in London. The roof of the latter is of one span only, being 245 feet 6 inches in breadth, or 11½ feet wider than that of York, but its length is only 698 feet, against 800 feet at York, giving that station an advantage



THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY STATION HOTEL

of no less than 102 feet. Subways underneath the rails have been provided for the convenience of passing from one side of the station to the other, in order to avoid accidents. It is well supplied with Refreshment and Waiting Rooms, and everything that can add to the comfort and convenience of the travelling public. Attached to the station is a large and handsome hotel, the length of the main front being 272 feet.

THE STREETS

NOTWITHSTANDING considerable recent improvements, many of the streets of York are still narrow and irregular. Few of the old houses, built of timber and plaster, relics of the Middle Ages, now remain, but within the last forty years there were numerous houses with overhanging storeys, through whose topmost windows people living on opposite sides of the street could easily shake hands.

We have, however, illustrated some of the most ancient streets now remaining, viz., Stonegate, formerly called "Staynegate," a name probably derived from the great quantity of stone carried through it during the various erections of the Minster; Fossgate, which takes its name from the River Foss, and which joins Walmgate, originally one of the chief Roman streets leading towards the Humber and eastern seaports; The Shambles, one of the most curious streets in the City, and now almost entirely occupied by butchers; and the Pavement, situated between the Churches of All Saints and St. Crux. In this street there are several overhanging houses, one of which is occupied as a branch office of the *York Daily Herald*. There are some curious specimens of old carving on this and the adjoining houses.

YORK NOTABILIA

SEPTIMUS SEVERUS visited York about the year 207, and died there on the 4th of February, A.D. 210.

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, the First Christian Emperor (A.D. 272).

WALTHEOF, Earl of Northumberland, son of the gallant Earl Siward, 1055.

ROBERT FLOUR, 1190, afterwards canonised as St. Robert of Knaresborough.

GUY FAWKES, 1570-1604, was a native of York, being born of good family, residing in the parish of St. Michael-le-Belfrey.

SIR THOMAS HERRERT, 1606-1681, a celebrated traveller. He took an active part in the Civil War. He is buried in St. Crux, Pavement.

THOMAS CALVERT, 1679, an eminent Puritan, who was one of the four Ministers appointed to preach in the Cathedral during the Commonwealth. He is buried in All Saints, Pavement.

FRANCIS DRAKE, the historian of York, who published his "Eboracum" in 1730.

THOMAS GENT, 1714-1778, a native of Ireland; but as author, printer, and artist, he was best known in York.

JOHN FLAXMAN

WAS born in York in 1755. His father was a modeller, who shortly after his birth removed to London. The boy soon showed signs of the rich future that was before him. Very early he developed a taste for modelling and drawing. At the age of sixteen, in October, 1769, he was admitted as a student at the Royal Academy, and in the following December one of the silver medals for the best model of an Academy figure was awarded to him. In 1770 and 1773 he exhibited "a Neptune" in wax, and in the latter year a figure of "Grecian Comedy." Through these youthful efforts he became known to connoisseurs and others, but chiefly so from the works he executed for his father, and his introduction to Josiah Wedgwood, the great Staffordshire Potter.

By 1775 Flaxman had obtained a considerable reputation as a sculptor. In 1777 he exhibited in the Royal Academy, and again in 1778 and 1780. In 1782 he married Anne Denman, a woman of strong sense and business habits. In 1787 he went to Rome, and remained in Italy till 1794. During his stay at Rome he executed two fine ideal groups—the colossal "Cephalus and Aurora" and the four-figured "Fury of Athamas"—and subsequently the world-famous illustrations of the "Iliad," the

"Odyssey," Æschylus, and Dante. When he returned to England the monument to Lord Mansfield, which had been one of his works in Rome, was erected in Westminster Abbey, and this at once gave its author a reputation at home. Three years afterwards, viz., in 1797, he was admitted an Associate, and in 1800 he became a Royal Academician. In 1810 he was appointed its first Professor of Sculpture; and his death occurred on the 7th December, 1826.

LINDLEY MURRAY

THE grammarian, resided at Holgate, at the outskirts of York, where he died in 1826.

DR. STEPHEN BECKWITH

MR. BECKWITH was a physician of York, who died on the 23rd of December, 1842, and bequeathed 46,600*l.* to the different charities of his native city. This sum was distributed as follows: Yorkshire Museum, 10,000*l.*; Minster Bells and Chapter House, 5,000*l.*; Wilberforce School for the Blind, 5,000*l.*; Female Penitentiary, 5,000*l.*; Blue Coat Boys' School, 3,500*l.*; Grey Coat Girls' School, 3,500*l.*; the Dispensary, 3,500*l.*; Church of England Sunday School, 3,500*l.*; Infant School, 2,500*l.*; St. Thomas's Hospital, 2,500*l.*; Lady Middleton's Hospital, 2,000*l.*; the poor of St. Martin's parish and the two parishes of Bishopthill, 600*l.*

REV. C. WELLBELOVED

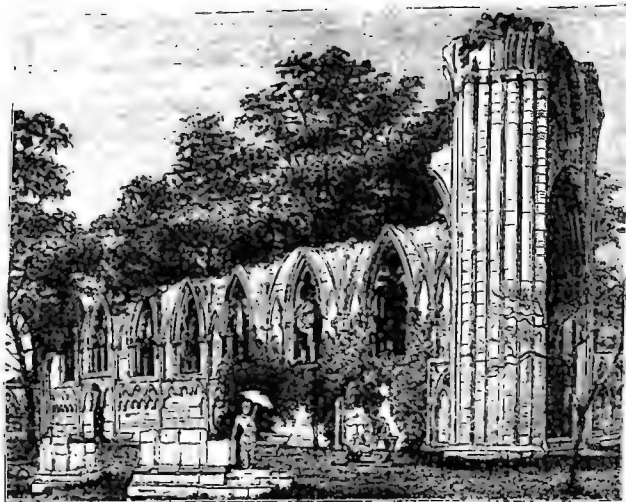
AUTHOR OF "Eboracum." He died in 1858.

WILLIAM ETTY, R.A.

TOWARDS the close of the eighteenth century there lived in the city of York a thrifty couple bearing the name of Etty. The husband was a miller and spice and ginger-bread maker. His place of business was in Feasegate, and his wife managed the shop. She was a woman of great force of character, the daughter of a ropemaker. There were ten children, most of whom died in their infancy. The "Etty Gilding" was a kind of "parkin" that made its way into public favour in York. It devolved upon the boys of the family to carry out the "ginger-bread" to retail dealers, and the son who had the greater part of this work was William, the seventh son, who was remembered as the "shock-haired boy." Whilst but a mere boy he used to cover the walls, floors, and tables with rude drawings, a bit of chalk, a stray coal, or a piece of charred stick constituting his pencil. His mother knew nothing of Art, and could not in these things read the signs of his genius; still, she loved her boy, and one day made him indescribably happy by granting him permission to use some colours mixed with gum water. Young Etty was not blessed with much schooling, and before he reached the age of twelve he was put apprentice to a printer at Hull. In the drudgery of a printer's office, he found little that was congenial to his mind. His master printed the *Hull Packet*, and as Monday was the day of publication, much labour had to be done for it on the Sabbath. For seven years he battled against fate, serving his master and mistress with honesty and industry, but having no opportunity of following the true bent of his mind. In his very limited hours of leisure he practised drawing on anything that came to hand. On the termination of his apprenticeship he went to spend a short time with an uncle in London. While there he made a drawing of a favourite cat, which pleased the uncle so much that he called upon Sir Thomas Lawrence, then in the zenith of his fame, and consulted him in regard to his nephew. The result was that the fashionable Court painter agreed to receive Etty into his house as his pupil. He was subsequently (1807) admitted into the Academy Schools. At first little success attended his efforts, and his master told him he had a very good eye for colour, but that he was lamentably deficient in all other respects. But Etty was not discouraged; he worked early and late. He drew from the cast; he studied the skeleton, and the origin and insertion of the muscles, and in 1811 a small painting called "Sappho" was accepted by the British Institution, and in the same year he got another work into the Royal Academy, "Telemachus Rescuing the Princess from the Wild Boar." From this time to the end of his life he never missed a year in exhibiting either at the Royal Academy or British Institution. In 1816 he made a short tour on the Continent, by way of improving himself. As every one knows, Etty became celebrated as the one Master of the English School who gave his talents almost exclusively to the painting of the nude. This is how he tells of the manner in which he was led to adopt this style of painting as his own. He says he found "that all the great painters of antiquity had become thus great through painting great actions and the human form. I resolved to paint nothing else. And seeing," he adds, "God's most glorious work to be woman, that all human beauty had been concentrated in her, I resolved to dedicate myself to painting—not the drapers or milliners work—but God's most glorious work, more finely than had ever been done." In 1822 he ventured abroad again, and remained nearly two years. On his return he sent his "Pandora Crowned by the Seasons" to the Royal Academy, and in the following year his first large canvas, "Woman Interceding for the Vanquished." In 1826 he exhibited "The Judgment of Paris." His next picture was his famous "Judith," which, with the pendants, are now amongst the most admired treasures in the Scottish Academy. In his journal Etty records the fact that he first conceived the idea of his "Judith" while in York Minster. He often went down to York to see his old mother, for whom he retained the warmest affection, to the end of her life. In his snug house in Buckingham Street, Strand, London, Etty toiled steadily on. Year by year he produced studies of the nude, varied now and then by a semi-historical figure subject such as the "Joan of Arc" series, for which, after it had been exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1847, he was paid 2,500*l.* It is here worthy of note that the gateway in the central picture was sketched from Bootham Bar, York. After this the painter's health seemed to fail; he grew weaker, and his mind was employed with thoughts of retiring to his native city of York, for the purpose of ending his days amongst the beloved scenes of his childhood. In June, 1848, then, his niece and he, together with their various goods and chattels, were transported to York. He had been away just half a century; he left it a poor boy without a prospect; he returned to it full of years and honours, having achieved name, fame, and wealth. Etty had been elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1828. In June, 1849, an exhibition of his works was opened at the rooms of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi. He attended, and returning to York in November of the same year, he died at the age of 63. He is buried in St. Olave's Church Yard, and his tomb is a conspicuous object as seen through one of the openings in St. Mary's Abbey.

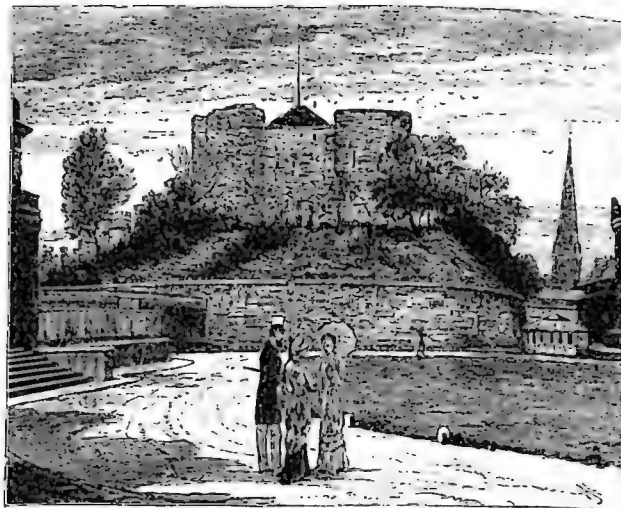
GEORGE HUDSON

GEORGE HUDSON, than whom few men passed a more eventful life, was the son of a Yorkshire yeoman, whose ancestors could be traced on the Howsham estate for two centuries. He was born in March, 1800. Fourteen years afterwards he was apprenticed to a firm of drapers in College Street, York, and by virtue of the same capacity, which afterwards made him the associate of Peers, he attained the position of master where he had served as apprentice, and realised a considerable capital. In 1832 he was elected a member of the York Board of Health, and in 1835 he entered the Council, was quickly raised to the dignity of Alderman, and in November, 1837, became Lord Mayor of the city. It was, however, in 1833 that Mr. Hudson's name was first brought prominently before the new world of railways. He then took the foremost position in promoting a line of railway communication to York; but difficulties



RUINS OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY

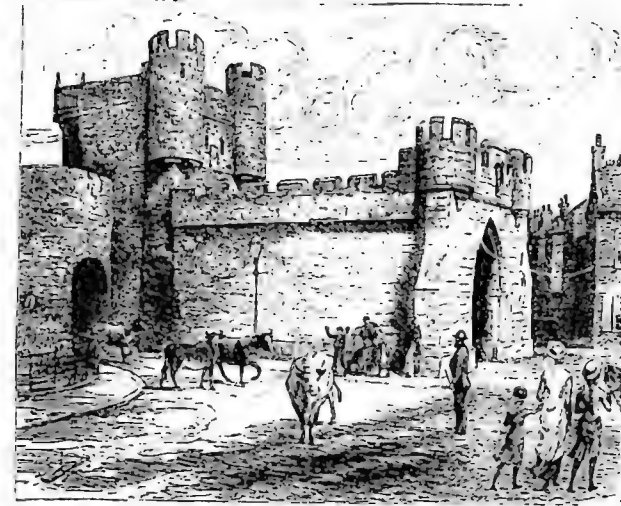
WILLIAM ETTY, R.A.
Born 1787, Died 1842



THE CASTLE (CLIFFORD'S TOWER)

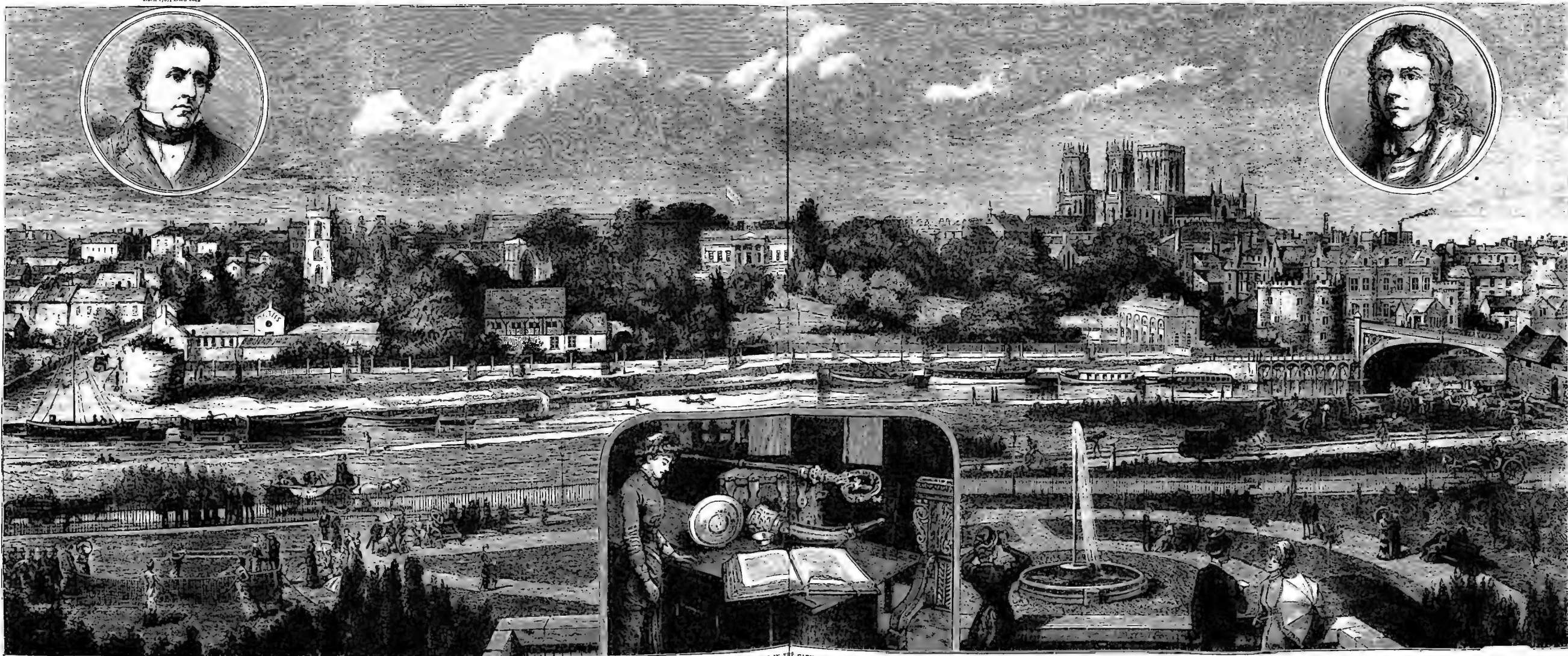


THE ROYAL PALACE, OR KING'S MANOR HOUSE



WALMGATE BAR

JOHN FLAXMAN
Born 1755, Died 1826



ANTIQUITIES IN THE CATHEDRAL

GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY FROM THE NORTH-EASTERN STATION HOTEL
YORK ILLUSTRATED

which he calls a 'history' of it—is pure Carlylese. This was in 1819. Seven years after Carlyle was regularly contributing to the *Edinburgh*, and grumbling not a little at Jeffrey's way of toning down his startling phrases. He was mostly at Craigenputtock, fifteen miles from the nearest town—a proof that genius is independent of that friction of mind against mind which is so needful for shallower wits. Mr. Shepherd has been careful to select the best letters (including that to Goethe) which describe this life; and Mr. Barnett's excellent drawings give us a clear idea of what the Dumfriesshire solitude was like. The later life, more fully told, is also illustrated with selections from the letters. We see the "Prophet," despite his contempt for most modern poetry, praising poor Ebenezer Jones. We read his manly defence of Mazzini, his vain attempt to make Panizzi courteous, his newspaper controversy with Mr. Ruskin about the London mob. Mr. Shepherd is able, moreover, to add personal reminiscences, valuable from the simple-minded way in which they tell the whole truth. The record of his few interviews with Carlyle teaches us more about the man than we could learn from chapters of self-evolved criticism. Of critics he confines himself chiefly to the French—much the most interesting because, Carlyle being so thoroughly non-French in feeling and turn of thought, a Frenchman's praise must at all events be thoroughly sincere. He notes, of course, the strange way in which both the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly* swelled the unlovely chorus of depreciation. Few things, indeed, are stranger in the history of letters than for the *Edinburgh* to express astonishment at "the exaggerated estimate which has been formed of Carlyle." Mr. Shepherd's work is a protest against extremes in either direction. He gives us plenty to judge by—"Cruthers and Jonson," the first contribution to *Fraser*; the *Examiner* and *Spectator* papers on Irish affairs, including a letter to the *Nation*, in which he urged every Irish patriot to plant at least one tree, and so cover the bare raggedness of the country; abundant letters; and, above all, the jottings down of friendly talk during walks and in omnibuses. Every way the book deserves praise; it is such honest work as its subject would be sure to commend. We have spoken of the views of Craigenputtock; that all the illustrations are not equally excellent is plainly not the draughtsman's fault.

When Rev. C. Bullock says, in "Hugh M'Neile and Reformation Truths" (*Home Words* office) that "like most Irish clergymen, Dean M'Neile had seen Romanism on its worst side," he says what many Irish clergymen will altogether dissent from. We know several, born and bred in the country, who do not hesitate to attribute (wrongly, we believe) to confession and to the Roman system in general, the superior morality of the Irish poor. However, we have no wish to enter into religious controversy. Dr. M'Neile was a born orator, who, for the sake of taking Orders, gave up the Bar and a fair prospect of Parliamentary distinction; and it is a reproach to his party that no memoir of him has been hitherto given to the public. Mr. Bullock's biographical sketch, and the outspoken and well-reasoned essays which he reprints, will be read with interest by Christians of all parties. Dr. M'Neile is a link between the two Magees—the Archbishop of Dublin and the present Bishop of Peterborough; and the difference between him and his nephew by marriage (for his wife was the Archbishop's daughter) is a measure of the present as compared with the past position of Evangelicalism. Mr. Bullock is right in denying that Evangelicalism has succumbed; it has certainly changed since Dr. M'Neile began his long career.

If Major Evan Jones had been rejected as a Federal volunteer "on account of want of years and lack of inches," readers would have lost a treat. "Four Years in the Army of the Potomac" (Tyne Publishing Company, Paternoster Row) is a simple, soldier-like, and very lively account of the writer's share in the great struggle. Its chief interest lies in the continuous contrast with European military habits. It is as hard to believe that an English commander would order a roll-call every two hours, though his men were filthy and the river was too far off for a bathe within the interval, as it is to imagine "Private Carver, a superior educated man, making caustic observations in reply" to the Captain's lecture, and Lieutenant Jones adding, "Never mind the essay; let's have the punishment." The men did not always elect their officers; we are told of one Lieutenant-Colonel who was pushed over the heads of senior and more deserving officers. Our author himself was made Judge-Advocate, though he knew not a word of military law. "Don't depreciate yourself. The books will tell you all about it," was his comrade's reassuring hint. The reason of this extraordinary promotion was his having manfully protested against sentencing for desertion two men who had only strayed out for drink. Desertion was a *bête noir* with some commanders; dirt with others; special furloughs were given for cleanliness, and the account of such a competition is amusingly told, as is the issue of an epidemic of practical jokes of which new officers were the victims. Of Bull Run Major Jones only heard by telegram; he complains sadly of want of harmony between the President and McClellan, and of armies being compromised that this commander might be glorified and that humiliated. Gettysburg, where his division came up late, he says sealed the fate of the Confederacy; but this does not detract from the glory of "Sheridan's ride," to the general appreciation of which the shouts, "There's Phil," when Lee was surrounded, loudly testified. Naturally Major Jones writes American English; but is "poze" the new usage of those who have elsewhere discarded the last letter of the alphabet?

Mr. G. Milner, in "Country Pleasures" (Longman), gives "the chronicle of a year, chiefly in a garden," and aims at "connecting certain passages of literature with certain scenes of natural beauty and phases of country life." The thing has often been done by others besides the Howitts; but not the less pleasant is it to follow Mr. Milner as he moves between Moston near Manchester and the Westmoreland mansion where he comes in for so many delightful winter scenes. His pictures of mist, and brilliant sun, and snow on the fells, and the whole little world of Watendlath old sliding on the tarn, are well drawn; while his notes of old Lancashire customs such as rush-gathering, and superstitions (like the fairy *lake-spittle* and "the pitwoman") that linger close to the smoke of the great mill-town, are valuable to the folk-lorist. We endorse his advice that those who love sun and live in shady places should grow yellow flowers; and we recommend æsthetic persons to study his remarks on the brown on the peacock's neck playing through and toning down the glorious scarf of colour which would else seem coarse and gaudy. For his poetical diary he goes through the whole range from Chaucer to Emerson; but why does he talk of "Cythæra?" We cannot find the word thus even in the oldest quarto.

"France" (Sampson Low), in the "Foreign Countries and British Colonies" series, is far pleasanter reading than several of its fellows. This was to be expected when the author of "The Atelier du Lys" and "Mlle. Mori" undertook to write the book. Four very interesting chapters on the physical geography of the country are followed by an account of French education, including the marriage usages and the management of boys and girls. The lack of trust in boys' honour is amusingly shown in the case of two English lads who, after a day's outing, had to bring a note stating the time of their arrival and departure, and found themselves escorted back to college by a young *bonne*! The chapter on language is carefully written; thus Pliny testifies that *alouette* is pure Celtic; but what about *cheval* and *garçon*? Besides "Fauna" and "Folk Lore," there is a special chapter on Brittany and her literature, in which more might have been said of de Villenarque's collection, Englished by the late Professor Tom Taylor. We are not prepared to accept as historic "the last war-cry at Waterloo, *La garde meurt, et ne rend pas*," even Victor Hugo admits that what was really said was some-

thing unpronounceable in ears polite. However, the book is delightfully written, besides being full of facts and useful suggestions.

Mr. W. F. Ross's "Waifs" (Maclehose, Glasgow) are reprinted from newspapers and periodicals. They are not equal to Charles Lamb's contributions to the daily press; but they will do what the author claims for them, "beguile not unprofitably a leisure hour." Mr. Ross disbelieves in "revivals," so do we; though the Master whose teaching he thinks the appeals to hell contravene did speak strongly about a gehenna of fire. We hope the sensation placards, "Blood and Fire; Here's a Go; Salvation Army Tea; Happy Jack and Converted Joe, and hundreds of blood-washed saints will be there," have not made their way to Glasgow. Mr. Ross protests against grandiloquence; but the spirit which calls a coal-shed a *dépot*, and labels a penny barber's shop a shaving saloon, or a chimney-sweeper's box, the whole of which might be trundled on a wheelbarrow, a "chimney-sweeping establishment" will, we fear, be too strong for him. The "Séance with a Sequel," viz., the smashing with the poker of the table that would insist on dancing—is an amusing skit on spirit-rapping.

A pleasant chatty companion of the better sort for holiday-makers in Yorkshire is Mr. George Radford's "Walks and Drives from Ben Rhydding" (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., London, and R. Jackson, Leeds). The author calls his little book "a medley of extracts," not, as it seems from the context, without a touch of bitterness. We can forgive his rather spiteful reference to the critic as "a miserable parasite," for it so happens his extracts are worth reading, apart from their evident usefulness and interest to the wanderer in the districts with which they deal. Some of the descriptions are not at all bad.

The immense importance of bodily exercise for the preservation and restoration of health can hardly be impressed too often upon the public (and private) mind. There are plenty of books on the subject, it is true, but for really solid and practical worth we have seen nothing, all things considered, equal to "Home Gymnastics" (W. Isbister), a skillfully and carefully adapted translation by Miss C. Löfving, of the work by Professor Hartelius, of Stockholm, who by his writings has done very much to popularise the teachings of Ling. The book is not put forward as a manual of gymnastics for schools; it is, indeed, much more generally valuable than such a work could be. It is, in the words of the preface, essentially a book for every home; for not only are the exercises calculated to be of the greatest benefit to old and young, healthy and unhealthy, and moreover such as can be practised anywhere and independently of a gymnasium; but they are described and arranged in such clear and succinct fashion that the meanest capacity could scarcely fail to comprehend them; and the text is further elucidated by a series of thirty-two woodcuts. Altogether the book is one which should be well studied.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES

THE French aeronaut, M. de Fonvielle, recently brought before the Balloon Society of Great Britain some curious observations of the late comet which he had made at midnight from the car of his balloon. At an altitude of 1,000 metres the comet appeared more than one half again as brilliant as it did from the earth's surface. The tail seemed to have an increased length, and to terminate in a line, just as if its extremity were cut off by the interposition of a straight screen.

A distinct advance in the Science of Aeronautics is represented by a new material for balloons, which has been employed in the manufacture of one, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Simmons, C.E. In the early days of ballooning many accidents occurred from the practice of closing the aperture of the balloon before an ascent. As the machine rose from the ground the gas of course expanded as the atmospheric pressure became reduced, and the balloon, no longer capable of containing its swelled contents, burst. This accident was subsequently obviated by leaving the neck of the balloon open to the air, and not filling it with gas to its full capacity—practices which have prevailed to the present time. The new material is elastic, so that the balloon adapts itself to varying degrees of pressure, and the surplus gas, instead of being lost through the neck of the balloon, is retained in a flexible and accommodating envelope.

The Cunard steamship *Servia*, under the superintendence of the Swan Electric Light Company, is being fitted with a complete system of electric lamps, and will represent the first steamship to which this form of illumination has been extensively applied. The current will be supplied by a Brush machine driven by a special engine, and the system will comprise no less than ninety-eight incandescent lights. The grand saloon will employ about half the number, the remainder being divided between the engine room, propeller tunnels, smoking room, and the ladies' boudoir.

A new kind of pavement, which has already been used with great success in many of the principal American cities, is now on its trial in Queen Victoria Street, where part of the road has been laid with the compound. This material is a kind of compressed asphalt, a mixture of limestone and bitumen, which under great pressure is moulded into rectangular blocks. The advantages claimed for the new material are its durability, resistance to varying degrees of temperature, noiselessness, and the facility it offers for quick repair. It has an advantage over ordinary asphalt, in that it is not slippery—constant wear exposes the particles of the contained limestone, and thus a rough surface is constantly maintained.

Mr. Brush, whose system of electric lighting has taken such firm root in England, as well as America, is said to have invented a new storer of electricity, which will leave the secondary battery of M. Planté and the improved form of Faure far behind. No particulars are yet published further than that metal plates are used as storage power, and that, being of portable dimensions, they can without difficulty be carried from house to house.

The wonderful researches of M. Pasteur as to the causes of epidemics among animals seem to have led many people to try the effect of vaccination upon their dumb pets. Mr. W. L. Bright, of Rochdale, in a letter to the *Daily News*, asserts that for the past twenty years all his young dogs—Scotch and Skye terriers—have been vaccinated in the ear with the ordinary vaccine lymph, with the result that there has never been a case of distemper among them. Should this practice become common, we shall probably soon hear of a society being formed for its suppression. The combination of such abominations as vivisection and vaccination cannot fail to tempt the palate of the professional agitator.

Mr. Liveing has invented a clever piece of apparatus for the detection and estimation of the per-centages of inflammable gas contained in a given volume of air from a coal mine. The principle upon which this instrument depends is this—that air requires a certain proportion of marsh-gas or fire-damp to be blended with it before it can represent an inflammable gas. Thus a one per cent. mixture will not inflame, because the contained gas is not sufficient to raise the air to its ignition temperature. If, however, that mixture be brought into contact with a piece of heated platinum it will burn in its immediate neighbourhood, so that the platinum will begin to glow with increased power. In Mr. Liveing's instrument two spirals of platinum wire are employed—one being surrounded by air, and the other subject to the gas-laden atmosphere, which may be passed through the apparatus for examination. Both spirals give passage to an electric current, and are thereby brought to a red heat. Should the air under examination contain so little marsh-gas as '004 of its volume, the increased brightness of the spiral wire will detect its presence. The difference of brightness between the two spirals is estimated by an attached simple form of photometer, and by its scale the amount of inflammable gas present can be calculated to a nicety.

We know that in frosty weather a slippery state of the streets generally leads to many broken limbs, and even lost lives. Little has been done to prevent such accidents, for the simple reason that it was difficult to point to a remedy. It is true that horses could be rough-shod, if time were allowed, and pedestrians could tie a piece of list over their shoes. An ingenious gentleman has hit upon far better expedients. He has invented what he calls "foot anchors," light steel frames studded with spikes which can be readily attached to walking shoes. For horses he uses little cogs which fit into tapered holes in the shoes. They are readily inserted, and can be readily removed when their use is no longer necessary.

The mania for collecting things, which in childhood moves us to lay up large stocks of marbles, postage-stamps, and other trifles, affects children of a larger growth in a similar manner; although the objects of their solicitude are somewhat different. Shells, fossils, and prehistoric implements and ornaments are the favourite items in the modern collector's cabinet. About the two first there can be but little doubt, but the large demand for the tools and adornments of our forefathers have led unscrupulous workers to manufacture them wholesale, and it is notorious that fraudulent arrow-heads and hammers have found their way to many a museum. A large find of prehistoric arms and implements has lately been unearthed during some quarry operations at Beauvais—some of them being of great beauty. Great was the enthusiasm lavished upon them by the local archaeologists. They were catalogued, sketched, and formed the text of many a discourse on the progress of civilisation. Suddenly a disbeliever cast a doubt upon these treasures, an inquiry was instituted, and a man was found who confessed that his were the hands which had fashioned the entire lot. If this clever individual could be persuaded to accept the appointment of Museum Inspector in England, he might be useful in pointing out how far our prehistoric remains are what they profess to be. But perhaps it is better for the national, as well as official happiness, that our geese should still be considered as swans.

The axolotl, a curious lizard which inhabits the lakes of Mexico, and of which the Brighton Aquarium possesses one or two specimens, has recently been the subject of some curious experiments by Herr Semper, of Wurzburg. The colour of the lizard by ordinary light is white, but Herr Semper found that if light were withheld from it for some days it became quite black. Red or orange light also causes it to darken, and under white light alone will it remain white. It is not thought that the so-called chemical rays have any special action here, and the cause of the phenomena is still open to conjecture.

It is the general impression that the intrinsic value of our coins very nearly amounts to their nominal value. That this is not the case with the bronze appears from a recent statement before a Select Committee of the House of Commons. The intrinsic value of a penny is only one-fifth of its nominal value—in other words a penny does not contain a farthing's worth of metal. The profits on silver coins amount to nearly 32 per cent., but as the Mint receive back worn silver at its full nominal value, this profit is about balanced by the loss.

T. C. II.

STRAY NOTES FROM HOMBURG

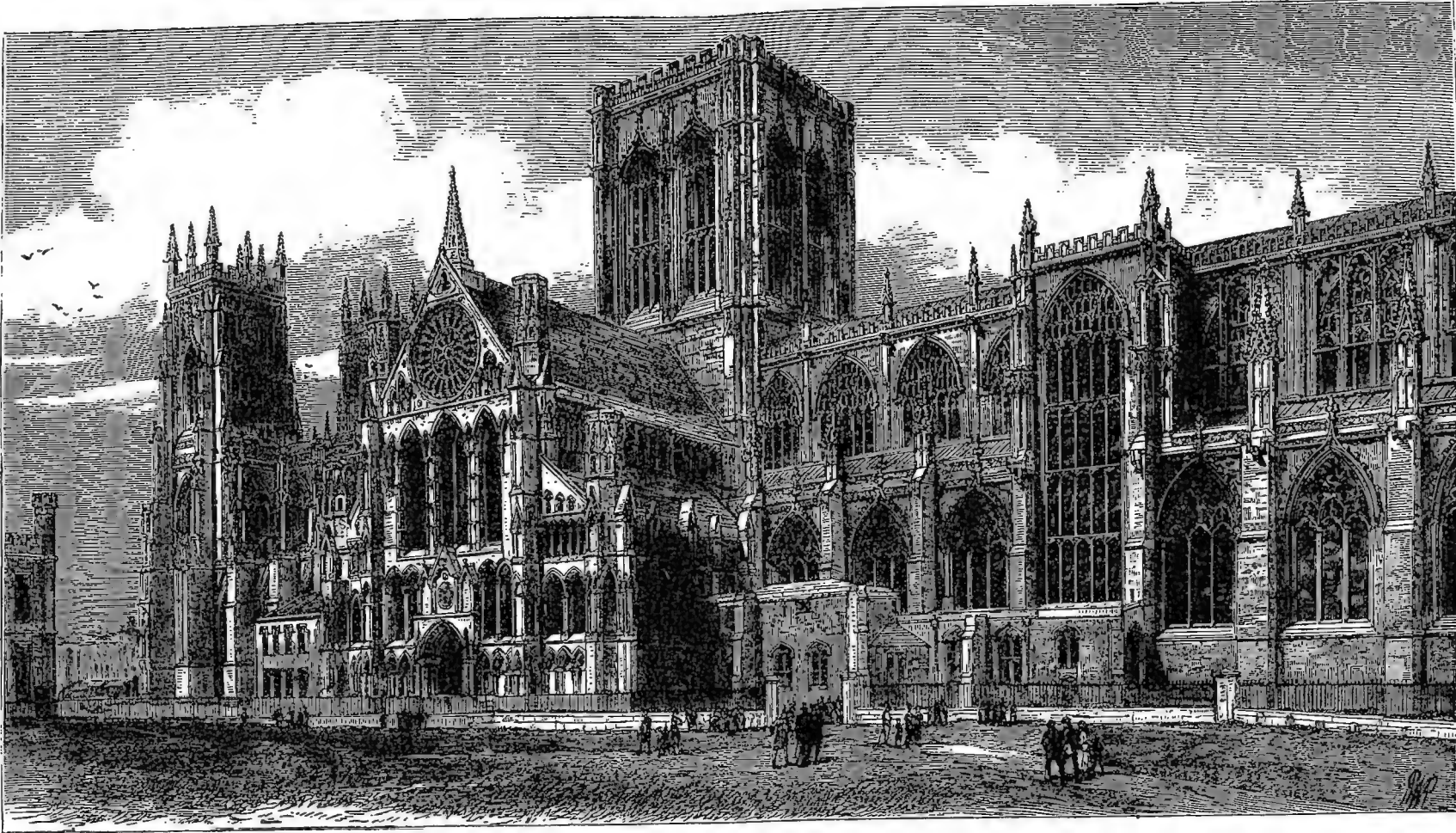
THOSE who have read—and who has not?—Mr. Sala's "Make Your Game," will have formed a tolerably correct idea of what Homburg was seventeen years ago; what it is now in the year of grace 1881 very few words will suffice to describe. From October to May a bleak and cheerless desert, with closed hotels and a spare contingent of inhabitants vegetating on the proceeds of the preceding summer; from May to the end of June, and during the month of September, a refuge for tourists of limited means and chiefly Teuton nationality; and from the 1st of July to the 31st of August an almost exclusively British colony. The cosmopolitan aspect of the place has to a great extent, if not totally, disappeared since the days of Monsieur Blanc, the Russians, now that no temptation to play is held out to them, preferring Ems and Creuznach, and the French, barring an old valetudinarian from Tours, who, except during the Franco-German war, has not missed a season here for the last twenty years, voting it dull—as do the Americans—in comparison with Trouville. On Sundays the usual immigration from Frankfurt continues as a matter of course, but on other days, not taking into account the floating native population, our compatriots are "positively and actually," as Mr. Pyke would say, alone in their glory. Every hotel, every lodging-house is more or less occupied by them; for their especial delectation the flower-girls prepare the choicest "button-holes," and the fruit vendors the most tempting assortments of apricots and wood strawberries; for them the Kursaal reading-room provides the English journals, and supplies them with the latest intelligence from Mayfair and Cowes. Lawn tennis offers its seductions to young ladies in symmetrical jerseys, and to their male associates in flannels; Tauchnitz novels decorate the bookseller's window in conjunction with the less immaculate productions of Belot and Zola; and, of every two persons you meet, the chances are that one at least has a *Times* or a *Telegraph* in his pocket.

A very popular institution is the English Club, the *locale* of which is in a building annexed to the Kursaal, and originally forming part of it; the entrance fee is twelve pounds, and the yearly subscription six. Visitors, however, may become temporary members after ballot on payment of three pounds a month, and most married men avail themselves of the privilege; as, although ladies are admitted there on the invitation of a member, their husbands, unless duly qualified, are necessarily excluded. The *cuisine* is by no means remarkable, and the use of a reserved lawn tennis ground must be considered a rather superfluous advantage, inasmuch as there is ample space for the game in every part of the park; but for the reason above stated the club has a special attraction for Benedicts, and is patronised accordingly.

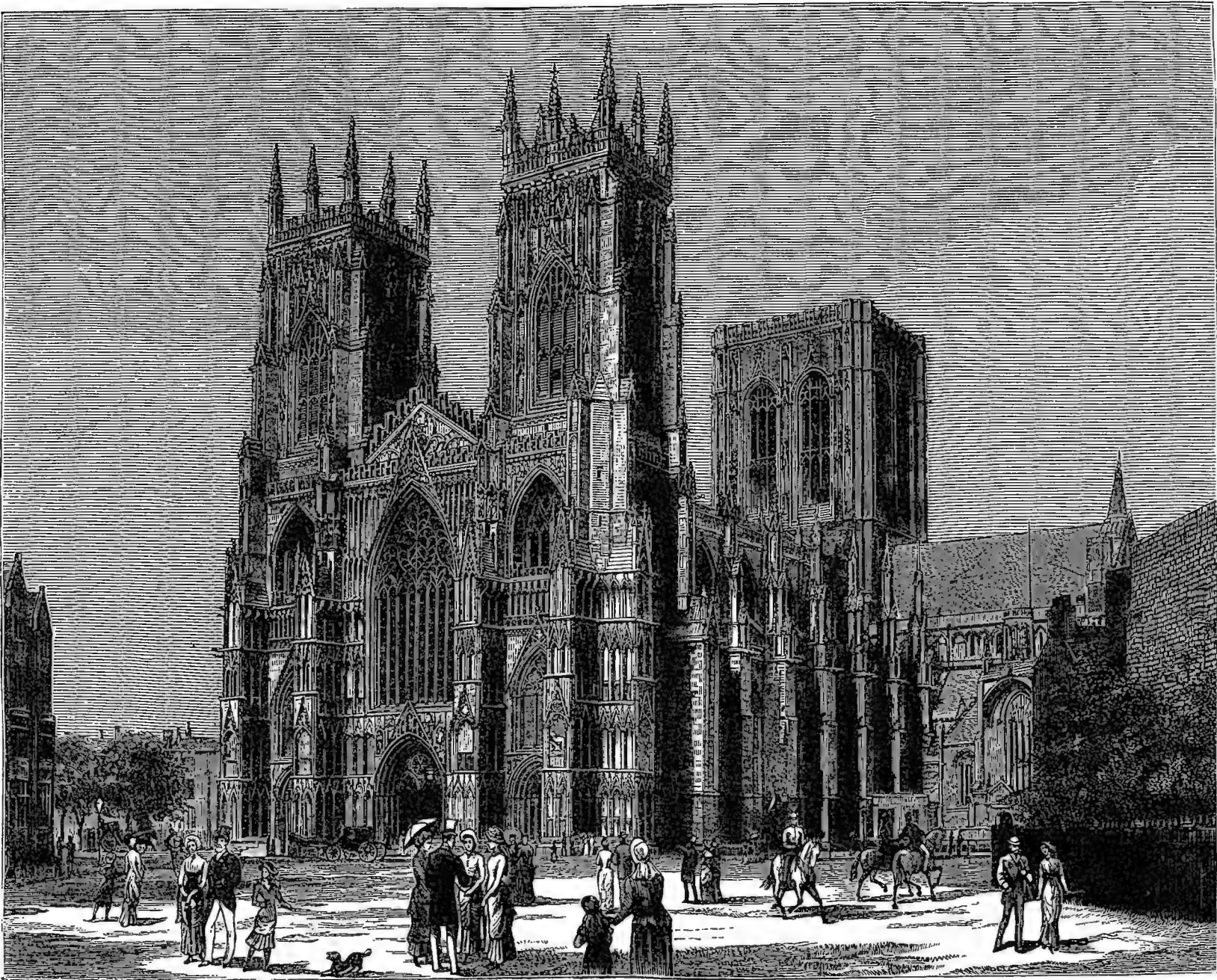
Living is, on the whole, reasonable enough; you may dine well, if not sumptuously, for from three to four marks (shillings) a head without wine, and the best plan is to go the round of the different restaurants until you find one to your taste, and then stick to it. Breakfast is generally taken at home, and luncheon at the pastry-cook's; or, by way of variety, the German fashion of dining at one, and supping in the evening, may be tried, but the essay is hardly likely to be repeated. People usually make arrangements with their friends to dine together at the same hour, and last year a curious illustration of this gregarious propensity came under our notice. Towards the middle of August the visitors' list included no less than seventeen members of different families residing in one of our South-eastern counties, all intimately acquainted with each other; day after day, as the dinner-hour approached, a general rendezvous of the party took place, sometimes at one restaurant, sometimes at another, but invariably comprising the entire seventeen; so that, whenever in the course of your wanderings you came across a table laid for that number, and witnessed the arrival of the guests, marching two and two in solemn procession, you instinctively felt that the only thing wanting to complete the ceremony was a triumphal march composed for the occasion, and executed by the very excellent local orchestra.

People keep early hours at Homburg; by seven o'clock the presiding Hebe of the "Elizabeth" spring is at her post, prepared to administer to a crowd of applicants the prescribed allowance of her salutary nectar; on the receipt of his glass, each patient commences the regular routine of pacing up and down one of the adjoining alleys, sipping and making wry faces as he goes, until he has absorbed the first instalment and is ready for a second.

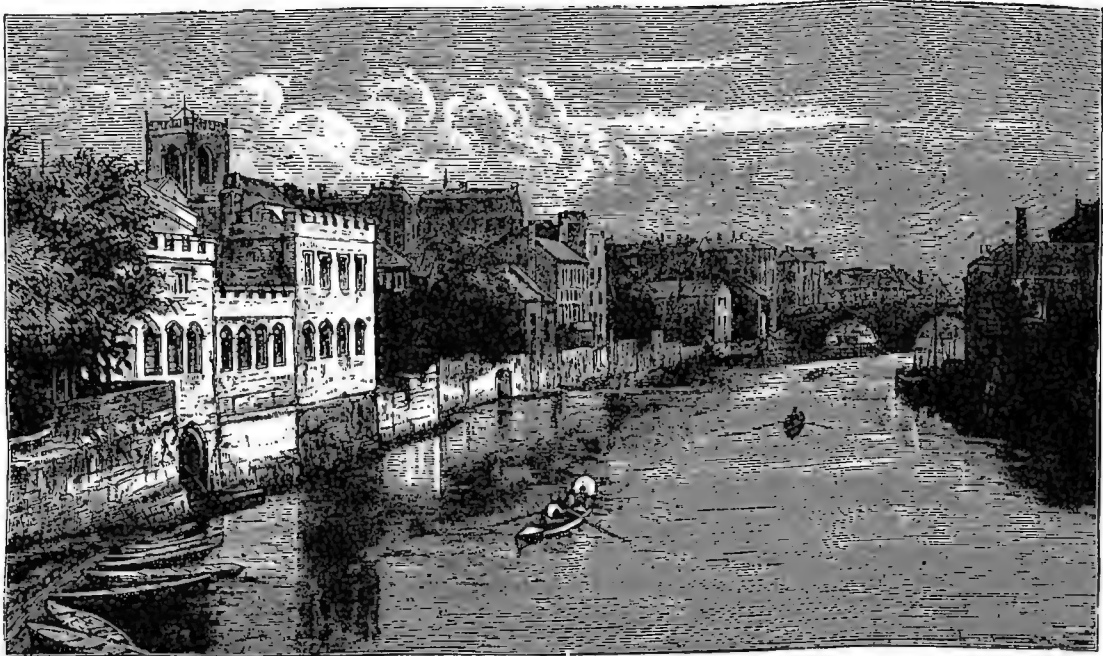
In the afternoon the "Elizabeth" is deserted for the "Louise,"



THE MINSTER, SOUTH SIDE



THE MINSTER, WEST FRONT



THE GUILDHALL, FROM THE RIVER

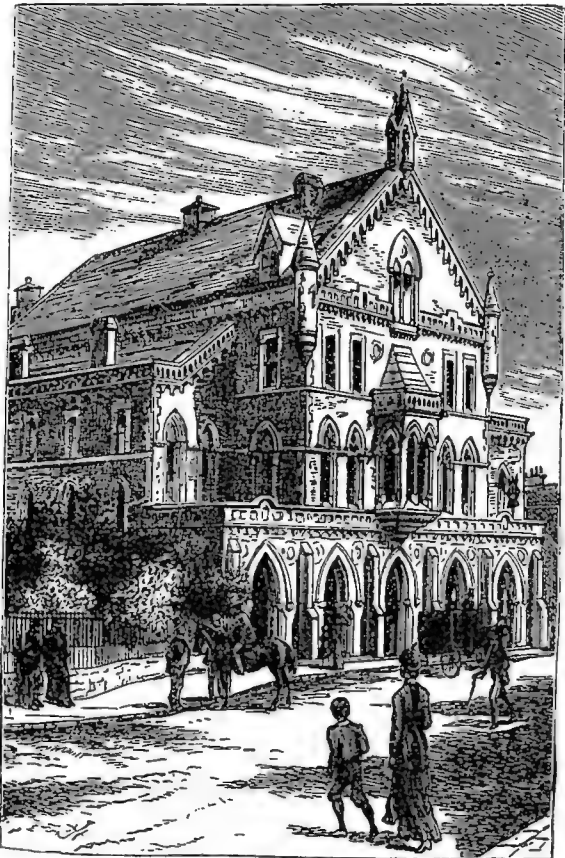


THE MANSION HOUSE

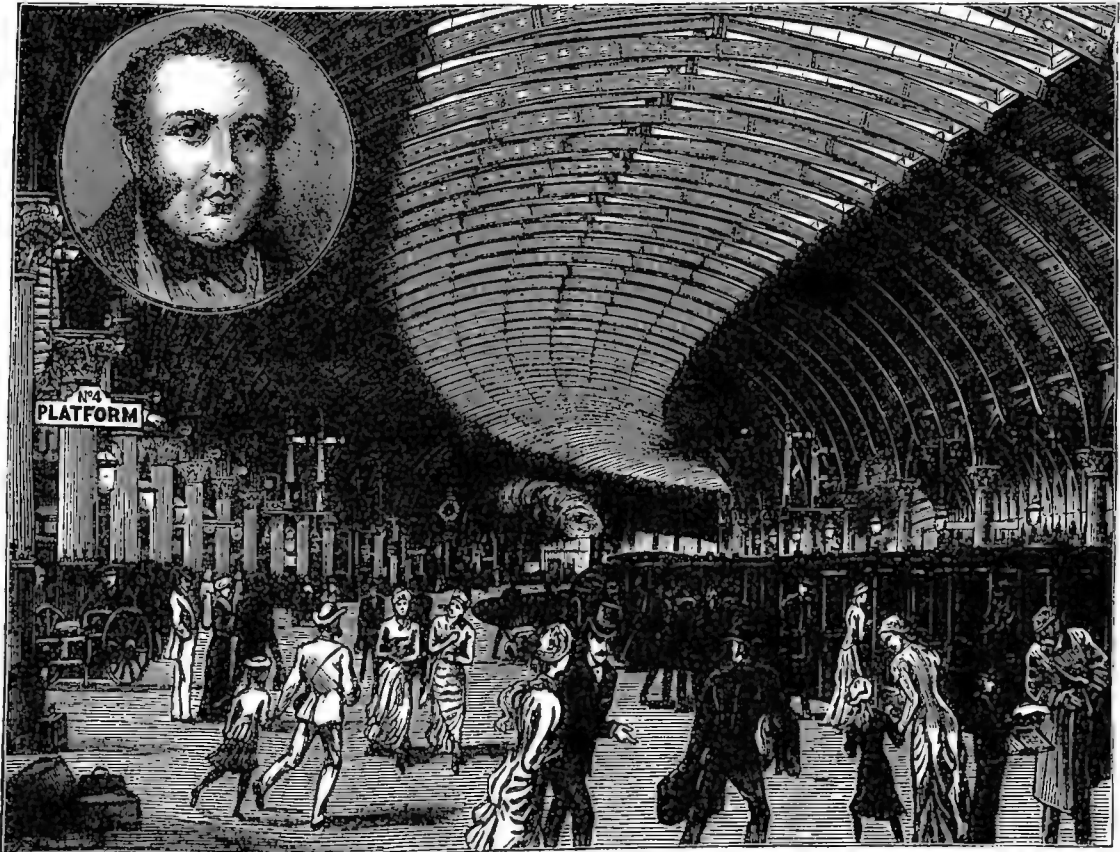


SKELDERGATE BRIDGE

GEORGE HUDSON, THE RAILWAY KING
Born 1801; Died 1871



THE THEATRE ROYAL



THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY STATION

With a slight verbal alteration, the remark is equally applicable to Homburg. C. H.



"The Georgians," one of the Round-Robin series of anonymous novels published by Osgood and Co. of Boston (1 vol. : Trübner and Co.), is one of the most disagreeable novels that we have seen for some time. Its tone is of that strained, unnatural sort which impresses weak minds with the idea that they are being initiated into the secrets of sentimental psychology, and sets them running in vaguely unwholesome directions. The author avoids speaking out, so that the reader may enjoy the sensation of what weak people call strong food, while no particular passage can be objected to upon the score of want of delicacy. The whole atmosphere is morbid, and therefore, it need hardly be added dreary and dull, though an exception must be made to this general summing up in favour of a description of a Methodist meeting in Georgia. It seems to be the ambition of some writers, who have no sense of the true tragedy and comedy of life, to idealise vanity and folly, and to show what beautiful and heroic and altogether intellectual things they are. Some of the influence of Mr. Henry James, jun., is to be noted in the chaotic inconsistency which prevails among the natures and actions of the various characters, and between causes and consequences. The main burden of comprehending the incomprehensible is thrown upon the reader, who is thus complimented by being made to feel himself the owner of a highly superior mind. Altogether, "The Georgians" belongs to a thoroughly unhealthy order of fiction, not the less dangerous to young or ignorant readers by reason of the real shallowness that aims at passing for profundity. The less we have of it, whether of home or foreign manufacture, the better for everybody. It is fair to

ing the conventional formalities of fiction. "A Sinless Secret" gives its title to a collection of tales by "Rita" (3 vols.: Tinsley Bros.), all very sentimental in character and decidedly feeble in form and style. They call for no special notice, but admirers of "My Lady Coquette" may be glad to know of the publication of these minor stories from the same pen. The principal is a little romance of the Franco-German War, about which "Rita" seems to know rather less than most people. To imagine a Prussian firing party told off to shoot a prisoner, and drawing their bullets so as to make a harmless explosion, is to mystify the reader altogether. Does "Rita" know how a rifle is loaded, and what a cartridge means?



CLYDESDALES.—A number of breeders in the West of Scotland have formed themselves into a company for the purpose of exporting Clydesdale horses to America and elsewhere. The first consignment left Liverpool for America on Saturday last. Clydesdales are now receiving an increased amount of attention in more than one quarter. Blood is getting valuable, if of the proper Clydesdale kind, for crossing and making a breed. Clydesdales fetched very satisfactory prices at the recent Stirling show.

POACHING.—A contemporary tells a good story of a poacher at Littlecot. This worthy, with whom love of sport was bred in the bone, had set snares in the wood above the park-keeper's house, and finding they were watched, turned his attention to the fish instead. Presently he saw the keepers come down under the fence for breakfast. He seized the opportunity in their absence to visit the wood, take a hare out, and put a trout into the snare! The disgust of the keepers on their return can be well imagined.



MESSRS. NOVELLO, EWER, AND CO.—Cantatas are now so much the order of the day, that all musical composers who soar above the ballad-writing groove attempt something in this line. Unpretentious, with many points of interest, the music of "The Bride," a cantata by A. C. Mackenzie, would have been better bestowed than upon the poem, translated from the German of R. Hamerling, which tells of a maiden who is about to be married, but, for no reason, "Fast wedded she lies 'neath the tide," just when she ought to have stood at the hymeneal altar.—Our tenors, who have so long been sought after and coaxed to honour with their voices and presence those pleasant musical meetings which help to while away the autumn and winter evenings, must look to their laurels, now that so many first-rate composers have expended their talents upon trios, and even quartets, for female voices, which find work and amusement for the odd million or so of surplus women in our land. According to some theorists, "everybody who can speak can sing;" it follows therefore that, if fairly well instructed, no member of a family circle need remain silent—at all events it is worth while to make a trial. We have before us eleven of Novello's Collection of Trios and Quartets for Female Voices, each one of which is charming in its way. There are three trios by M. Hauptmann; the words, translated from well-known German poets, by the Rev. J. Troutbeck. Three more of equal merit, by Richard Hol, which have been equally well dealt by at the hands of the same translator from the German. Two musical gems (Nos. 112, 113), "The Evening Star" and "At Midnight," by Franz Lachner, which should be added to the *répertoire* of every choral society; and an equally graceful brace of four-part songs for male voices, "O Mistress Mine" (Shakespeare) and "The Lover's Spell" (F. Murray), music by T. B. Evison. The two last-named are Nos. 166 and 167 of *The Orpheus* (New Series).

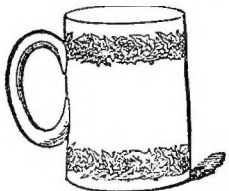
THE UNITED STATES, *The American* tells us, is sadly in need of a "Slang Dictionary." New Mexico furnishes the latest bowie knife cuts of American speech, as they might be called, by defining her criminals as "rustlers," "cowboys," "card-jerkers," "dinglers," and "notchers." The "rustler" is an international dealer in other people's property, who sells his American swag in Mexico, and loads himself for a return voyage with Mexican plunder. The "card-jerkers" and "cowboys" are professional gamblers and herdsmen who commit crime by way of urban relaxation; the "dinglers" are coach robbers; while the "notchers" kill men merely to acquire a reputation.

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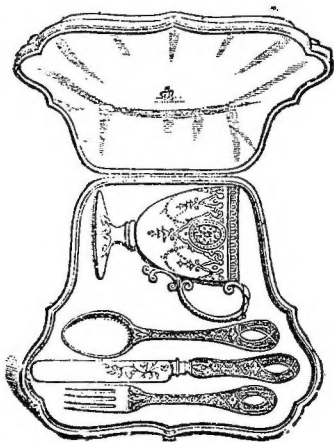
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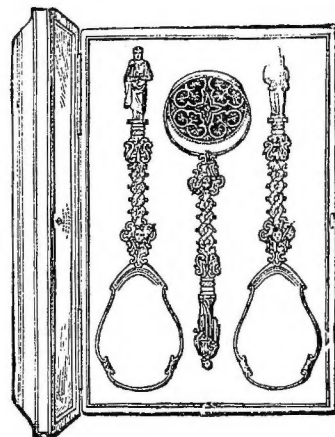
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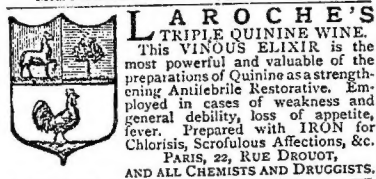
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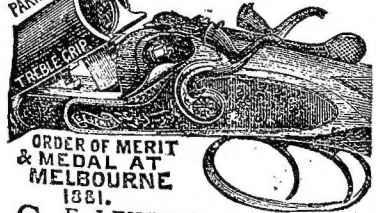
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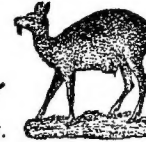
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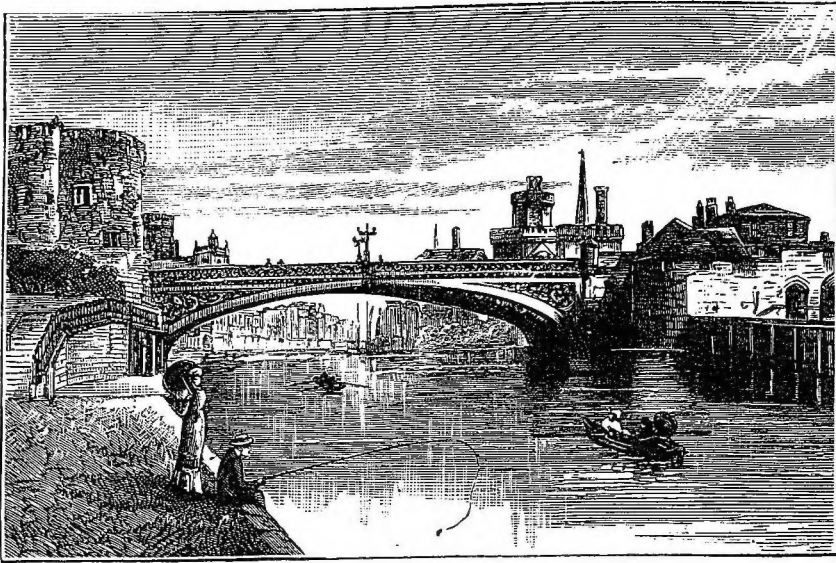
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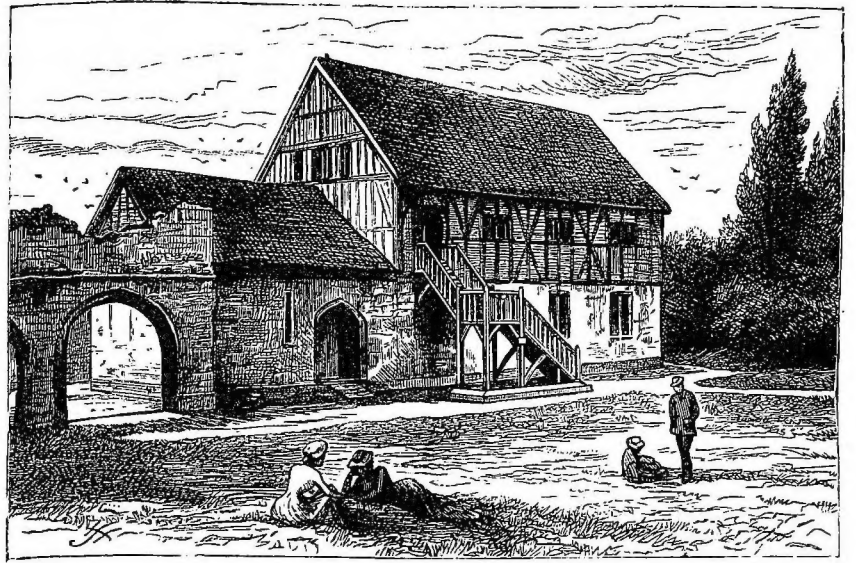
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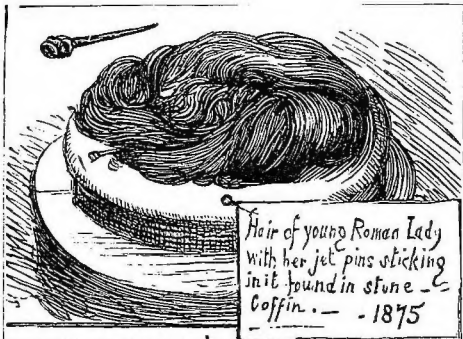
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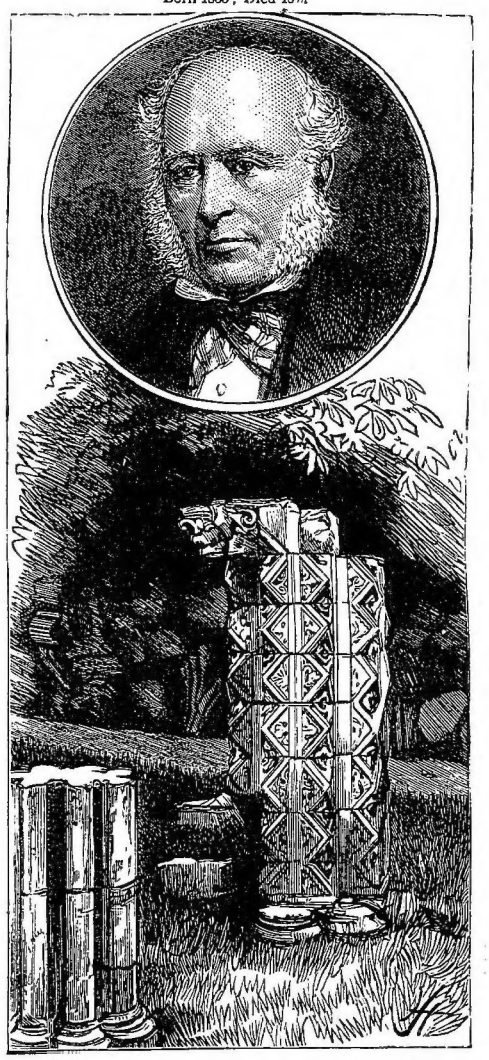
THE HOSPITIUM



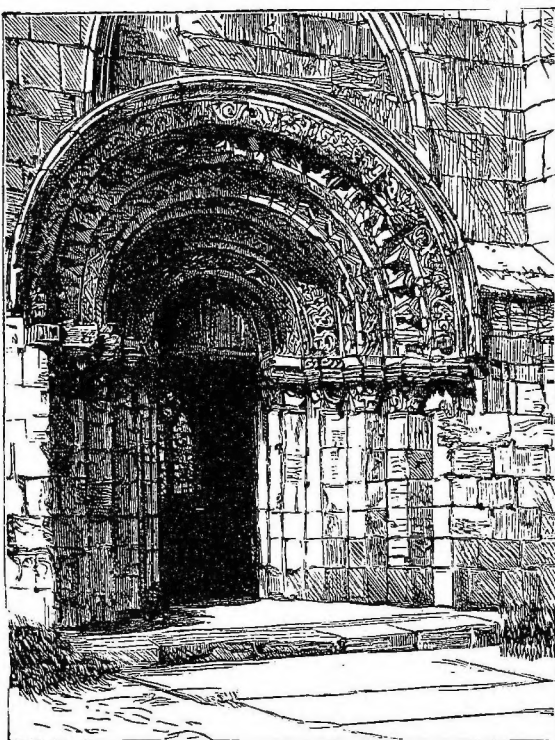
DOORWAY OF KING'S MANOR HOUSE, WITH ARMS OF THE EARL OF STRAFFORD



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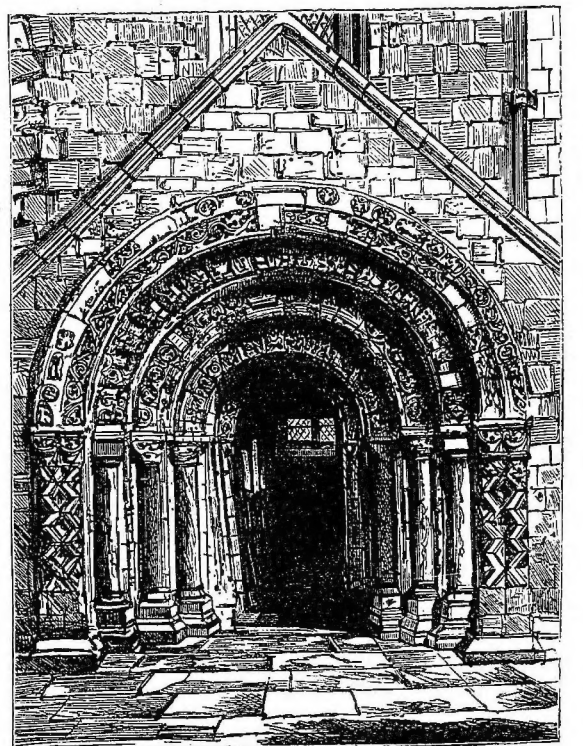
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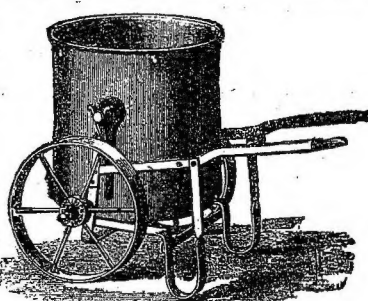


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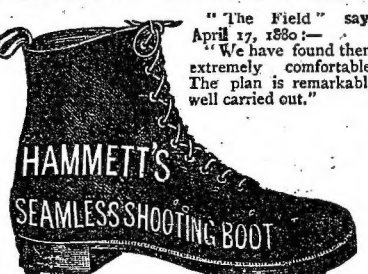
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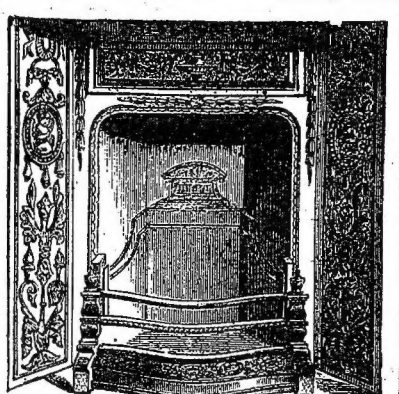
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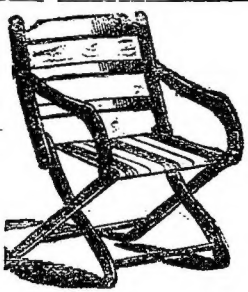
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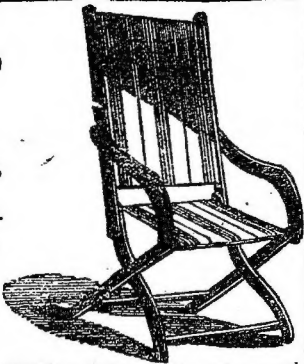
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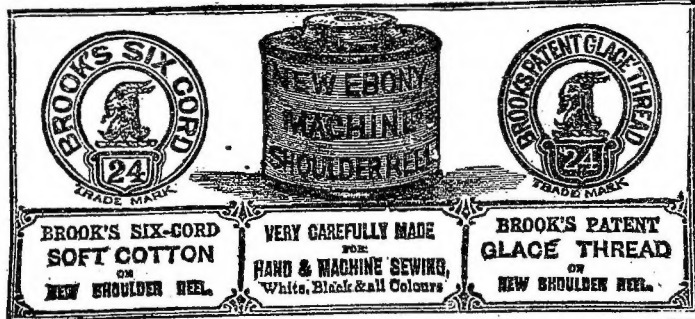
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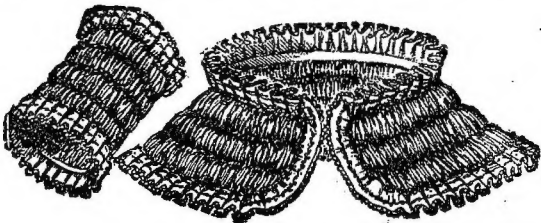
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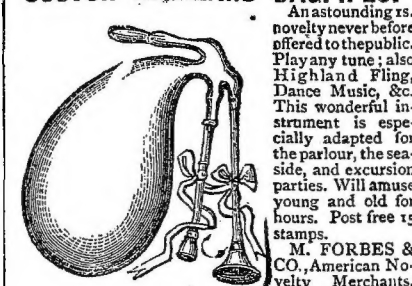
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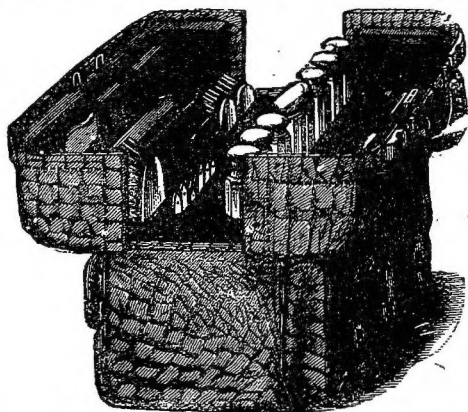
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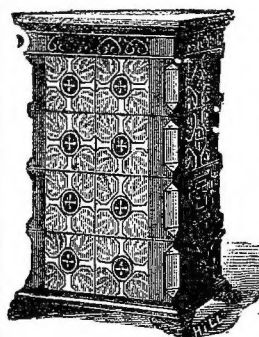
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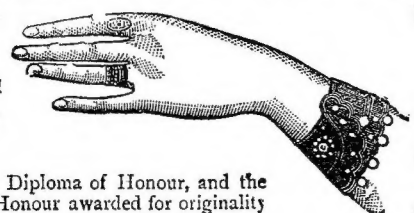
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